Newport Mercury.

HOPE

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The Newport Mercury,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

HOPE COUNCIL No. 2, People's Favorite Order, William Allen, Councilor; Geo. F. Rounds, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Monday evenings in each month.

CODDINGTON COMMANDERY No. 19, People's Five Year Benefit Order, John J. Peckham, Commander, David Stevens, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Monday evenings in each month.

GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 6, Order United American Mechanics, R. C. Bacheller, Councillor; W. H. C. Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings.

PLYMOUTH ROCK TENT No. 38, Helping Hand Order, Simeon Hazard, Guide; Joseph T. Perry, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings in each month.

ELECTRIC LODGE No. 69, Friendly Aid Society Simeon Hazard, President, J. K. McLennan, Secretary, meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, A. K. McMahon, President; James Galvin, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

MALBONE LODGE No 93, N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 45, American Fraternal Circle, James K. Comstock, Chancellor, Geo. A. Pritchard, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings in each month.

MERCURY LODGE No. 305, Mutual One Year Benefit Order, Geo. A. Pritchard, President; James H. Comstock, Secretary; meets 2d an l 4th Thursday evenings in each month.

REDWOOD LODGE No 11, K. of P., Fred. W Williamson, Chancellor Commander; Thomas Loudon, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets every Friday evening.

Local Matters.

Ex-Gov. Henry Lippitt died at his residence in Providence yesterday morning. Henry Lippitt was Governor of Rhode Island in 1875 and 1876, and was one of the ablest business men in the state.

Good Templars Anniversary.

Masonic Hall was completely filled Thursday evening last with an enthusiastic audience composed of the members and friends of Miller Lodge No. 8, I. O. G. T., and a delegation from lodges in Providence and vicinity, over 250 strong, accompanied by Parks Continental Band, J. F. Parks, leader, 17 pieces.

The exercises consisted of reading, vocal and instrumental solos, selections by the band and address by the grand chief templar. Especially worthy of mention were the instrumental duets by Misses Mills and Maloy, readings by Bro. Pearce and the piano solo by Sister Crandall.

Refreshments and a good social season followed. The Grand Chief Templar was accompanied by the G. V. T. Mrs. M. T. G. Stacy; G. Sec. Frank E. Lakey; G. Treas. Harris Easterbrooks; G. D. M. Emma Thomley; G. A. Sec. Chas. Shaw; G. S. John Farrell and by large delegations from St. John, Lawton, Providence, Home, Hiawatha, Silver Star, Perseverance, Enterprise and Prosperity Lodges.

The success of Miller Lodge has been very marked, especially under the many opposing circumstances which have been encountered, and the amount of practical, active temperance work done would surprise many. Among the members are Mrs. Stacy, Grand Vice Templar, J. M. Miller, the organizer and first Chief Templar and A. C. Clark the present Chief Templar, all very devoted and warm workers.

The Transfer Company in New Hands.

Mr. E. B. Harrington has bought the controlling interest in the Newport Transfer Co., and has assumed the general management of the Company. Mr. Harrington is well known to the people of Newport. He is an active and energetic man and well adapted to the charge of so large an enterprise as the Transfer Co. The public may be assured that under his management the business will be transacted with promptness and to the satisfaction of all. We confidently commend him to the favor of the public.

Dr. Wm. S. Sherman and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Sherman, were quietly married at the residence of the bride's parents, on Spring street, Monday evening, Rev. Dr. Cutter officiating.

The Pupils of St. Joseph's.

There was a large gathering at the Opera House Wednesday evening, the attraction being the second annual commencement exercises of St. Joseph's Academy, and a most excellent entertainment it was. The exercises were under the direction of the sisters of St. Joseph, and the performers were the pupils of the school. The programme included vocal and instrumental music, in solos, choruses and duets, and readings, recitations, declamations, dialogues, etc., and was thoroughly well rendered from beginning to end.

"Toney," a deck hand on steamer Eolus, had a "close call" Wednesday morning. While sitting on the rail of the steamer he lost his balance and fell overboard, going almost directly to the bottom. Assistant Engineer Martland jumped overboard and made several unsuccessful attempts to reach the drowning man by diving. Finally a rope which had been thrown to Toney when he first fell into the water, by Officer Ackers, sank to within reach of the unfortunate sailor who grabbed it with sufficient strength to be pulled out. After being rolled on a barrel by Superintendent Simmons and others, Toney was taken to the Hospital where he soon recovered.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Major Frank B. Hamilton, U. S. A., were held at Fort Adams last Sunday, Rev. G. J. Magill, of Trinity church, officiating. Monday morning the remains were shipped to Detroit, Mich., in charge of Lieut. Jones, they being brought from the fort upon a caisson drawn by six horses and followed immediately by the major's horse, booted and saddled, led by an orderly. The pall-bearers were non-commissioned officers of the Second U. S. Artillery, and the funeral escort consisted of four companies of the regiment, commanded by Captain George Grimes.

A decided increase in the passenger business of the Fall River Line between Boston and New York has taken place since the Boston terminus of the line was transferred to the Park Square Station of the Old Colony Railroad. This station is among the very finest in the country, attractively finished and furnished, and presenting every appliance and facility that can render travel easy and satisfactory in beginning. A special ticket office is devoted to New York business in the Park Square Station.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Smith, on Broadway and Malbone avenue, was the scene of a very pleasant wedding ceremony Thursday evening, when their daughter, Miss Addie Emma, became Mrs. Edward Grant Hayward. Rev. Dr. Cutter officiated. The interior of the house had been very prettily decorated for the occasion and a covered way extended from the entrance to the street. The happy pair were the recipients of many handsome and costly presents.

Mr. Eugene Hartmann has disposed of his restaurant business on Bellevue avenue to Mr. F. Brupbacher, and accepted the position of steward of the Old Colony steamer Providence. The restaurant on the Hill has become famous under Mr. Hartmann's management and the Old Colony Company are fortunate in being able to secure as steward of one of their palatial steamers a man of Mr. Hartmann's reputation.

The union services of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday school of this city were held under the direction of the Christian Endeavor Society of the diocese of Rhode Island with Trinity Church Sunday school on Wednesday. The teachers meeting occurred at Kay Chapel at 3.45 P. M., and that of all teachers and scholars in Trinity Church at 7.30 P. M. The evening meeting was in charge of Rev. W. N. Ackley.

The members of the Newport Artillery Company turned out in large numbers last Sunday to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Mr. Jesse Durfee. The services were held at the Union meeting-house in Portsmouth. The company, headed by the Newport Band, marched to the head of Bliss road where drags were in waiting.

Tern schooner Emma S. Briggs arrived here Thursday from Waldoboro', Maine, with a cargo of ice for the Arctic Ice Company, having made the trip in the remarkably quick time of 24 hours.

The teachers and pupils of the Friends' School in Providence made their annual excursion to Newport yesterday. They came by special boat and numbered about 200.

Mr. James M. K. Southwick has a handsome hawthorn tree in full bloom at his residence on Mill street which is attracting much attention.

Hereafter the Mercury Hall will be lighted by electricity which will add very much to its comfort during hot weather.

Mr. E. S. Willing and family, of Philadelphia, are among this week's season arrivals.

Knights and Ladies of Columbia.

A local branch of this order will be instituted next Tuesday evening at Mercury Hall when Dr. J. Varnum Mott, Grand Chancellor, will address the meeting. Grand Secretary Edward W. Colman and John R. Fisher, Grand Treasurer, will also be present and doubtless heard from. The Mandolin and Guitar Club are to furnish excellent music and a collation will be served. The election of officers will be followed by installation. The meeting will be a public one, tickets being issued, which may be obtained of Simeon Hazard, D. D. C., or of Mr. Neil McLennan, of McLennan Brothers. An opportunity to become members, certificates to date from day of signing application, will be given to desirable persons, ladies or gentlemen, from this time till the night of the meeting. A good list of charter members has already been secured and over forty certificates are now in force. The popularity of this order cannot be questioned when it is stated that the membership has doubled since the first of February last and has enrolled among its members many of the most representative business men in New England, which is but an evidence of the high appreciation thinking men have for a first class fraternal endowment order, with cash surrender values. Its management too, being of the very best, places it in the foremost rank of endowment insurance and it is destined to have a national reputation, which fact has already been recognized by kindred orders in their election of the Grand Chancellor to a vice presidency of the long term orders' Protective League, of Boston.

The beautiful little drama, the May Queen, which was given with such success will be repeated at Touro chapel on the evening of June 17th. It is under the management of Mrs. Eugene Washington and Miss Cordelia Washington. They have devoted much time to its preparation and have had great success in training the children in their various parts. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the church.

The New England A. M. E. Conference will meet with this church at that time, and that will make this all the more appropriate occasion for the production of the drama.

Redwood Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., of this city, paid a fraternal visit to Annawan Lodge No. 69, in Fall River, Thursday night, leaving here at 7:20, and returning about 4:30 yesterday morning. The visitors were banqueted at the Wilbur House and otherwise highly entertained by the Knights of Annawan, and when they returned to their Newport homes it was with the feeling that they had spent the night most delightfully.

The schedule for the double service of the Fall River Line will this summer provide for two boats, and on Sunday nights there will also be two boats going west. This is to meet the demand for accommodation of parties returning to New York to be ready for business Monday morning. Going east there will be but one boat on Sunday night with two boats daily on week days.

Mr. Anthony S. Sherman has awarded the contract for building his new residence on Kay street to Mr. Robert W. Curry. The building is to be of wood, from plans prepared by Mr. J. D. Johnston, and will cost in the neighborhood of $15,000. The first story is to be finished throughout in hard wood, mahogany, oak, etc. Mr. Curry stakes out the cellar today.

The new steam street roller and the new street sprinkling carts have arrived and are highly satisfactory. A trial of the roller was made on Broadway Thursday and attracted considerable attention.

Mr. B. W. Gillett is expected to enter upon his duties as general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association Monday next. A public reception will be given Mr. and Mrs. Gillett on Thursday evening of next week.

Bishop Clark spent Sunday in Newport, the guest of Mr. LeRoy King. He administered the rite of confirmation to a large number of candidates at Trinity church in the morning and at Emmanual church in the afternoon.

Mr. Lawton Coggeshall has had the oil painting of his friend, Mr. Edwin Booth, handsomely mounted and will in a few days place it in his marine gallery for public exhibition. Those who have seen the painting praise it very highly.

Dr. F. H. Rankin, of this city, was called to Block Island Thursday, by an unfavorable change in the condition of Mr. Nathaniel Willis, who has for some time been a sufferer of kidney trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans have been at Bateman's this week. They will not occupy their Newport cottage this season, having decided to summer in Europe.

Mr. Stephen H. Norman, who has just recovered from a serious illness, is spending a few weeks at his old home in Ledyard, Conn.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Proposition to Lease City Wharf Received from the Continental Steamboat Co.—Ordinance Regulating the Location of Steam Engines and Boilers in Compact Part of City Referred to Committee—$500 Appropriated for the Fourth and $500 for the Tenth of September—The Buena Vista Street Extension Ordered—Routine Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council for June was held Tuesday evening. His Honor Mayor Coggeshall presided in the Board of Aldermen and Mr. Councilman Scott occupied the chair in the Common Council, Mr. President Young still being unable to attend.

The report of the committee on Finance was read and received and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

City Asylum	$ 466 17
Paupers and Vagrants	152 80
Fire Department	1,173 56
Watch and Police	164 02
Public Schools	4,712 30
Streets and Highways	2,365 68
Sewers	1,633 01
Watering Streets	271 70
Board of Health	35 95
Parks and Public Buildings	174 56
Removal of House Offal	355 40
Books, Stationery and Printing	133 48
Lighting Streets	2,224 65
Dog Fund	456 40
Water Supply	2,515 00
Ward Meetings	14 00
Burial Grounds	50 00
Jewish Synagogue Fund	1 65
Incidentals	651 23
Total,	$17,618 79

Accompanying the Finance committee's report was a communication from the finance committee of the Newport Artillery Company, asking for an appropriation of $500 towards a public demonstration on the 10th of September in celebration of the company's 150th anniversary and of the anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie. A resolution appropriating the $500 passed the Common Council but in the Board of Aldermen it was amended making the sum $1000, Mr. Higbee, who moved the amendment, expressing the opinion that two such important anniversaries, if to be celebrated at all, should be celebrated in a fitting manner and that it coming at a much better time of year for the citizens of Newport than July 4th, the money which might be expected for the latter occasion would be far better spent at the former, especially as it would then be greatly increased by private subscriptions. The amendment was unanimously carried by the Board of Aldermen but failed of concurrence in the Common Council, and, a committee of conference also failing to agree, the resolution finally passed both bodies as originally drawn, the committee being Alderman Higbee and Councilmen McCormick and Hammett.

The report of the committee on Streets and Highways was read and received and on its recommendation Berkeley street was ordered curbed and graded at an expense not to exceed $2,400.

The committee on Street Lights reported recommending that one gas street lamp be placed at the north end of Whitfield court, which recommendation was granted.

On recommendation of the Fire Department committee resolutions were passed ordering a fire alarm box placed on Hazard avenue near Bellevue avenue avenue at a cost of $200, and authorizing the changing of the fire alarm wires between Swinburne's wharf and Narragansett avenue from the old to the new line of poles at an expense, including the labor, cost of new wire, etc., of $500.

The report of Street Commissioner Cotton for the month of May last, was read and received.

A resolution directing the committee to have all public street lights in the city kept lighted every night and all night, without regard to the moon, from June 15 to October 15, and appropriating $1,800 to meet the expense, was presented by Alderman Burdick, Chairman of the committee on Street Lights. After considerable discussion in which it was shown that the Board was strongly in favor of making the arrangement permanent for all time, the resolution was amended making the time to January 1, 1892, and the sum appropriated $2,700, and the resolution so amended unanimously passed both bodies.

Mr. Alderman Stevens introduced a resolution extending Buena Vista street to the Beach, in accordance with a plan prepared by Street Commissioner Cotton, at an expense of $3,000. In doing so he explained that since the last meeting he had looked the situation over very carefully and was satisfied that the extension was needed and would be a public benefit. The resolution was carried by the Board of Aldermen by an aye and nay vote of four to two.

A resolution, appropriating $300 for Fourth of July was introduced in the Board of Aldermen, but it was amended in the Common Council making the amount $500, and the amendment was concurred in by the former Board. Alderman Pike and Councilmen Coggeshall and Cottrell were appointed the committee to carry out the resolution.

An executive communication was received in the Board of Aldermen and an accompanying communication from Chief of Police Tucner was read and referred to the Public Property committee to report. This latter communication recommended the purchase of two horses, one for the ambulance and one for mounted police, at a cost of $250 and $150 respectively, and such alterations at the police station as would admit of both horses being kept there. Under present arrangements it costs the city two dollars for a horse whenever the ambulance is used and last season hired horses for the mounted police cost the city $75 a month each.

An ordinance forbidding the placing of any stationary steam engine or boiler in the compact part of the city except upon the permission of the Board of Aldermen was introduced in the Common Council and referred to the Ordinance committee by a concurrent vote.

A petition from William Hamilton, asking for play grounds more suitable for the purposes intended than those at present furnished by the city, was received and referred to the Public Property committee.

A petition was received from Police Officer J. F. Flynn, asking for full pay for four days, time lost on account of sickness. Neither the Mayor nor chief of police knowing anything about the matter, it was referred to the latter.

A petition of Geo. H. Norman and others, asking that the sidewalk on the north side of Old Beach road be raised up and supported by a curb was referred to the committee on Streets and Highways.

A petition asking for one gas lamp on Annandale road was received from C. & J. Pinard and others and referred to the Street Light committee.

ALDERMANIC.

His Honor, the Mayor, announced three appointments to the special police force, all of which were unanimously approved. A number of carriage and carriage drivers' licenses were granted, several tavern-keepers' bonds approved, and claims of Coggeshall Brothers and C. H. Congdon for damages done by dogs were referred to the city treasurer to be paid according to law.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Aldermen coming together as a Board of Health, received a communication from James D. Horgan, the contractor for the collection and disposition of the city swill, asking that he be allowed to cart the swill to the Wilbour farm for fifteen days more, when it was thought satisfactory arrangements would be made. No vote was taken upon the request, but it was understood that the Board would offer no objection to the swill being carted as heretofore for the few days necessary.

A report from Inspector of Nuisances C. H. Langley, relative to the carting of night soil, and to a recent order forbidding the further use of the Hospital grounds at the second beach as a burial place for dead animals, was read and received.

Miss Caldwell, of New York, whose cottage on Kay street has been entirely remodeled since last season, has arrived for the summer.

Miss Ella L. Smith, of Howard University, Washington, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Smith, on Mary street.

Mr. A. C. Titus left Thursday night for Middlesborough, Ky. He expects to be absent from Newport about ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Barker, formerly of this city but now of New York, spent Sunday with friends in Newport.

Rev. J. Ernest Magill, of Trinity church, New York, is visiting his parents, Rev. and Mrs. G. J. Magill, in this city.

The long-talked-of iron fence has been put in place around the soldiers and sailors' monument on Congdon Park and is a great improvement.

Government tug Nina, recently stranded off Gay Head, is again in commission, having been repaired.

The new iron turntable at the Old Colony round house here has been completed.

The Newport Band made a fine appearance last Sunday in their new uniforms.

The prize pony team offered by Mr. John B. DeBlois has been won by Mr. Solomon T. Hubbard.

Mr. Perry G. Case has returned from an extended visit to his son in Santa Barbara, Cal.

The public schools opened Monday morning, after the usual 'Lection vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Hedges have been in town this week.

Mrs. August Belmont has arrived at her villa Bythesea for the season.

Col. Creighton and family have gone to Pomfret, Conn., for the summer.

There have been a large number of cottage arrivals this week.

Mrs. C. M. Bull has arrived at her cottage near the Mile corner.

GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

Prepared by James C. Swan.

Loyalists of the Revolution.

Beverly Robinson, of New York. He was the son of the Hon. John Robinson, of Virginia, who was President of the colony on the retirement of Governor Gooch. He emigrated to New York, and married Susanna, daughter of Frederick Phillips, who owned an immense landed estate on the banks of the Hudson River. By this connection Mr. Robinson became rich. When the Revolutionary controversy commenced, he was living upon that portion of the Phillips estate which had been given to his wife, and there he desired to remain in the quiet enjoyment of country life, and in the management of his large domain. . . . He was opposed to the measures of the Ministry, gave up the use of imported merchandize, and clothed himself and family in fabrics of domestic manufacture. But he was also opposed to the separation of the colonies from the mother country. Still, he wished to take no part in the conflict of arms. The importunity of friends overruled his own judgment, and he entered the military service of the Crown. His standing entitled him to high rank. Of the Loyal American Regiment, raised principally in New York, by himself, he was accordingly commissioned the Colonel. He also commanded the corps called the Guides and Pioneers. Of the Loyal Americans, his son Beverly was Lieutenant Colonel and Thomas Barclay Major. Besides his active duty in the field, Colonel Robinson was employed to conduct several matters of consequence; and he figures conspicuously in cases of defection from the Whig cause. In the real or supposed plan of the Whig leaders of Vermont, to return to their allegiance, or to form some other and hardly less objectionable alliance with officers of the Crown, he was consulted, and opened a correspondence. In the treason of Arnold, his name and acts occur continually; and it is supposed that he was acquainted with the traitor's purpose before it was known to Sir Henry Clinton, or any other person. And it appears certain that Arnold addressed him a letter on the subject of going over to the Royal side, before soliciting the command of West Point. As the plot matured, he accompanied Andre to Dobbs's Ferry to meet Arnold, according to a previous arrangement; but an accident prevented the interview, and both returned to New York. Subsequently he went up the Hudson in the Vulture, for the purpose of furthering the objects in view; but failed in his most material designs. Arnold now sent Smith on board of the Vulture with a letter, which was delivered to Colonel Robinson, and on the faith of which, Andre went on shore. The treacherous Whig had been expected on board of the ship in person, and it has been said that Robinson was much opposed to Andre's trusting himself to the honor "of a man who was seeking to betray his country." But the zealous young officer would not listen to the prudent counsel, and determined to embark upon the duty from which he never returned. That unfortunate gentleman was captured on the 23d, of September, 1780, and on the 26th, was conveyed a prisoner to Colonel Robinson's own house, which, with the lands adjacent, had been confiscated by the State, which Arnold had occupied as his head-quarters, and of which Washington was then a temporary occupant. After Andre's trial and conviction, Sir Henry Clinton sent three commissioners to the Whig camp, in the hope of producing a change in the determination of Washington, and of showing Andre's innocence; to this mission Robinson was attached in the character of a witness. He had previously addressed the commander-in-chief on the subject of Andre's release; and, as he and Washington had been personal friends until political events had produced a separation, he took occasion to speak of their former acquaintance in his letter.

Colonel Robinson at the peace, with a part of his family went to England. His name appears as a member of the first Council of New Brunswick, but he never took his seat at the Board. His wife is included in the confiscation act of New York, and the whole estate derived from her father passed from the family. The value of her interest may be estimated from the fact, that the British government granted her husband the sum of £17,000 sterling, which though equal to eighty thousand dollars, was considered only a partial compensation. After going to England, Colonel Robinson lived in retirement. He was unhappy; and did not conceal the sufferings which preyed upon his spirits. He resided at Thornbury, near Bath, and there closed his days, in 1792, aged seventy. Susanna, his wife, died at the same place, in 1822, at the age of ninety four.

John Robinson, of Boston. Commissioner of the customs. Collector of the customs, at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1765. During the popular tumults there of that year, he feared for his life, closed his office, and fled to the Cygnet sloop-of-war, then in the harbor. He addressed the Governor from that ship, demanding protection, and refusing to resume his duties until safety to his person was promised. In 1767 he was prosecuted in the courts of Rhode Island; to the displeasure of the British ministry. He was transfered to Boston on the creation of the Board of commissioners. Mr. Robinson sailed for England, March 16, 1770, with an account of the affair of blood in King (now State) street, eleven days previously; and his statement to ministers and members of Parliament, did much to increase the excitement against Boston. He returned, but again went to England, and died there previous to November 1788.

Matthew Robinson, only son of Robert Robinson, an officer of the customs in Newport, Rhode Island, was born in 1709. He studied law in Boston, and commenced practice about the year 1733, in Newport. In 1750 he removed to Narragansett, and purchased a large estate. His was a good lawyer and a learned man. His library was large and select. Though opposed to the Revolution, he remained quiet. After the peace, he paid respect to the new order of things, and became, indeed, "a warm friend of the Constitution." "His house was the seat of hospitality, and persons of culture were always welcome guests." His wife was Bathsheba Johnstone, who died soon after the year 1750. His own death occurred at South Kingston, in 1795, at the age of eighty-six. He was childless; but his wife's son, Augustus Johnstone, for whom he was a surety and by whom he was a pecuniary loser, was attorney general of Rhode Island.

Thomas Rochford, Innkeeper of Jamaica, New York. In May, 1778, he informed "the gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and inhabitants of New York, that they can have breakfasts and dinners at the shortest notice," and that he "had laid in an assortment of liquors, of the best quality. In July, 1779, he advertised that he had removed to the Queen's Head, and was "grateful to the gentlemen of the Army and Navy," while in October of that year it was announced that tickets for the Accession Ball were to be had at his house. In 1781 he removed a second time, and begged to inform "the ladies and gentlemen that at his new quarters he has an elegant garden, with arbors, bowers, alcoves, grottos, naiads, dryads, hamadryads." These trifling incidents show that though a civil war was raging, men and women were not wholly inattentive to matters that gratified the appetite, the eye, and the taste.

Nathan Rogers, of Boston, and a merchant. His residence was in King (now State) street. In 1769 he was denounced at a public meeting, as "one of those who audaciously continue to counteract the united sentiment of the body of merchants throughout North America, by importing British goods contrary to the agreement." In 1770, while in New York, his effigy was suspended on a gallows and burnt. "He ordered his carriage and secretly left town at two o'clock next morning. He is described as a man about five feet eight inches high, pretty corpulent, round-shouldered, stoops a great deal, and generally appears in green and gold, or purple and gold.

Isaac Royal, of Medford, Massachusetts. He was representative to the general court, and for twenty-two years a member of the council. In 1774 he was appointed councillor, under the writ of Mandamus; but was one of the twenty-six who were not sworn into office. He went to England in 1776, and was proscribed and banished in 1778. . . .

Brooks, in his "History of Medford," relates that "he loved to give, and loved to speak of it, and loved the reputation of it. Hospitality, too, was almost a passion with him. No house in the colony was more open to friends; no gentleman gave better dinners or drank costlier wines. As a master, he was kind to his slaves; charitable to the poor, and friendly to everybody. He kept a daily journal, minutely descriptive of every visitor, topic, and incident, and even descended to recording what slippers he wore, how much tar-water he drank, and when he went to bed!

[To be continued.]

Prof. Moses G. Farmer.

The following interesting narrative of our former townsman appears in the Dartmouth, a college publication. Prof. Farmer was a student in Dartmouth College in 1844, or thereabouts:

Moses G. Farmer of Elliot, Me., is the most conspicuous survivor of the older generation of American electricians. He has given his life to electricity, and has taken nearly one hundred patents for inventions and improvements connected with this subject. He has recently taken patents upon improvements in making sheets of metal by this agency, and a valuable and important patent relative to the extraction of aluminum by electricity; also for an improvement in electric converters. After leaving college he taught school in Portsmouth, N. H., and in Eliot, Me., where he was married. While there he constructed a model electric railroad and exhibited it in the town hall; also exhibited it at Great Falls and So. Berwick, Saco and Portland, Me. This was in the summer of 1847, just forty-three years previous to the opening of an electric railroad at Dover for actual traffic in 1890. While a resident of Framingham, Mass, in 1847, he invented the fire alarm telegraph. Two of these machines were constructed under his supervision and these were exhibited in Boston, Mass., near the close of the year 1848, and both were simultaneously struck by electricity from New York by the operator in the telegraph office there. This was the first public demonstration of the practicability of giving public alarms of fire by electricity. Subsequently, in 1851, he was elected superintendent of construction of the system of fire alarms proposed by Dr. Wm. E. Channing to the city of Boston, an appropriation of $10,000 having been made by the city council, to test the practicability of the system. It is in use in more than one hundred towns and cities in this country, and its use is still spreading. Mr. Farmer invented and patented the reversing duplex telegraph about the year 1856. This invention formed part of the famous quadruple telegraph and has been used for many years by the W. U. Telegraph Co. He lighted his house in Salem, Mass., by electricity during the month of July, 1859. So far as known, this was the first house lighted by electricity in this country. This same year he invented the "self-feeding dynamo." In 1872 Mr. Farmer accepted the appointment of Instructor in Electricity at the United States Naval Torpedo Station. While there he contributed many valuable suggestions and improvements to the Torpedo service. Notably among these was an electrical relay for guiding the famous "Lay torpedo" by which the torpedo could be started, stopped, turned to port, or starboard at will by means of a cable connected to the torpedo, having but one wire. This has been employed in various countries. Ill health caused his resignation in 1881.

The members of Electric Lodge, No. 69, Friendly Aid Society, and their friends had a very pleasant gathering at Mercury Hall Wednesday evening. Supreme Organizer Greene, of Boston, was present and delivered an interesting address upon the objects and merits of the order, and was followed by selections by the Crescent Mandolin and Guitar Club and by impersonations by Mr. Fred W. Greene, after which refreshments were served to all present.

Poetry.

Fame, Wealth, Life and Death.

What is fame?
'Tis the sun gleam on the mountain,
Spreading brightly ere it dies,
'Tis the bubble on the fountain,
Rising lightly ere it dies;
Or, it here and there a hero
Be remembered through the years,
Yet to him the gain is zero,
Death hath stilled his hopes and fears.
Yet what danger men will dare
If but only in the air
May to heard some eager mention of their name,
Though they heard it not; themselves, the same's the same.

What is wealth?
'Tis a rainbow still receding
As the panting fool still pursues,
Or a toy, that youth, unheeding,
Seeks the readiest way to lose;
But the wise man keeps due measure,
Neither out of breath nor base:
He but holds in trust his treasure
For the welfare of the race.
Yet what crimes some men will dare
But to gain their slender share
In some profit, though with loss of name and health.

What is life?
'Tis the earthly hour of trial
For a life that's but begun;
When the prize of self denial
May be quickly lost or won;
'Tis the hour when love may burgeon
To an everlasting flower;
Or when lusts their victims urge on
To defy immortal power.
Yet how lightly men ignore
All the future holds in store,
Spending brief but golden moments all in strife,
Or in suicidal madness grasp the knife.

What is death?
Past its dark, mysterious portal
Human eye may never roam;
Yet the hope still springs immortal
That it leads the wanderer home.
Oh, the bliss that lies before us
When the secret shall be known,
And the vast angelic chorus
Sounds the hymn before the throne!
What is fame, or wealth, or life?
Past are praises, fortune, strife;
All but love, that lives forever, cast beneath,
When the good and faithful servant takes the wreath.

—[Academy.

Illusions.

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

Go stand at night upon an ocean craft
And watch the folds of its imperial train
Catching in fleecy foam a thousand glows—
A miracle of fire unquenched by sea.
There, in bewildering turbulence of change,
Whirls the whole firmament, till as you gaze,
All else unseen, it is as heaven itself
Had lost its pulse, and each unanchored star
In phantom haste flees to the horizon line.

What dupes we are of the deceiving eye!
How many a light men wonderingly acclaim
Is but the phosphor of the path Life makes
With its own motion, while above, forgot,
Sweep on serene the old unenvious stars!

May Century.

Selected Tale.

MRS. GRAY WAS CHARMING

Ten years ago in a certain good-sized town in Pennsylvania, there lived a family whom I will call Mitchell, says a writer in the New York Sun. The family consisted of husband, wife and two children, the latter being a boy aged five and a girl of seven. Mitchell was a private banker, known to be honest, respectable and worth a clear $100,000. I knew little or nothing about the family until certain incidents occurred. One day his wife was fatally injured in a railroad collision at a point fifty miles from home. When he reached her, in response to a telegram sent by a stranger, he found she had been removed to a hotel, and was being tenderly cared for by a woman who gave her name as Mrs. A. B. Gray, of Philadelphia. She was on the train, but suffered no injury.

Mrs. Gray, as I might as well tell you now, was petite, good-looking, a good talker, and in a general way captivating. The fact of her taking charge of Mrs. Mitchell, as she had done, proved her tender heart. She told Mr. Mitchell she had been a widow eighteen months and was practically alone in the world, and, though he was burdened with grief and anxiety, he did not forget to thank her for her great kindness and to take her address. He would have offered her money for her services, but he saw she was a lady, and would feel hurt by any such action. She resumed her journey, and he took his wife home to die of her injuries. It was three weeks after her death that I came into the case. After everything was over, the husband suddenly discovered that his dead wife's jewelry was missing. She had with her when the accident took place about $1,000 worth of diamonds. They had disappeared, and when he came to run over events in his mind he could not remember that they had come home with her. Mrs. Gray had turned over to him Mrs. Mitchell's purse, a few other things, but a pair of diamond ear-drops, two rings and a pin were missing.

I was employed to proceed to the scene of the late accident and seek to trace the jewelry. The collision had occurred right at the depot in a small town. People about the depot and the hotel assured me that Mrs. Mitchell had the jewelry on when taken to the hotel. The landlord's wife was positive, and the doctor who was called in was positive, and when I had worked the case out I returned home to report to Mitchell that nobody but Mrs Gray could have taken the jewelry. He was astonished and indignant, and not only vigorously repudiated the implication, but discharged me from the case, with the assertion that I was a novice in the profession. No other detective, working without bias, could have come to any other conclusion than I did, and, feeling sure of this fact, I was not much put out over his action. I have found in my long experience that most people who employ a detective on a blind case expect him to think as they do, and to follow up theories formed in advance of his employment.

WIDOW GRAY INSTALLED.

I went about other business, and it was about four months before I saw Mitchell again. Then he sent for me in an official capacity again. No reference was made to my previous work, but fresher and other troubles had come to him. A month after the death of his wife he had opened correspondence with Mrs Gray, and the result was that she had come on to take charge of his house. He was without relatives, or, at least, without those who could aid him in his situation, and she claimed to be free in her movements. You will suspect, just as I did, that she had captivated him, but he fought shy of any acknowledgment of the sort. She was in his house to care for his children and to manage domestic matters and that was no one's business but their own.

I haven't told you about the bank. It was situated just about a square from his house and exactly in the rear of it. The house fronted on one street, and the bank on another, and there was an alley between. Indeed, the yard of the house led right up to the rear door of the bank, and Mitchell used to come and go through the yard. In the rear of the banking rooms, divided off by the usual railing, were the private offices and the vault. A burglar alarm was connected with the front doors and windows, but none with the back. A large and savage dog guarded the rear, having a kennel close to the door.

What the banker wanted to see me about was this: He had not only missed money from his wallet at night, but on two occasions considerable sums of money had been taken from a small safe which stood in his office outside the vault. One of the mysteries was in the taking of the money. He employed a teller and a book-keeper, neither of whom had a key to safe or vault, unless it was a duplicate made without his knowledge. Neither had the word of the combination of the vault, and it seemed impossible that they could have taken the money even if so inclined. Both were perfectly honest so far as any one knew, and Mitchell was all tangled up over the mystery. He hadn't talked to me five minutes when I would have taken my solemn oath, that Mrs. Gray was the guilty party, but, of course, I didn't drop a hint of my suspicion to him.

When it came my turn to ask questions I found out that he was a very sound sleeper; that he occupied a front bed-room with his son; that Mrs. Gray and the girl occupied one in the rear of his, with an entrance to both from a hall; that the key of the bank safe and vault were always kept under his pillow at night. In addition Mrs. Gray had won the hearts of his children, if not his own, and it was only by the strongest argument that she had been induced to accept a salary of $10 per week while occupying her position. It was as plain as daylight to me that Mitchell meant to marry her in due course of time, but it wasn't at all plain as to what sort of a scheme she was working.

A CAPTIVATING WOMAN.

I took the case, told Mitchell I had a theory, and then began to study Mrs. Gray. I found her to be a sweet and innocent-looking little woman, seemingly devoted to the children, and, had I not been a detective and a married man, I might have fallen in love with her. It was in summer and she was out a great deal, and I was on hand to follow her. It seemed to be time thrown away, however. She was shy, prudent, and apparently all right, and I had put in a month on the case, and made no discovery, when the outside safe was robbed again. A deposit and some bonds had come in at the last moment, and had been placed there for the night. The whole thing amounted to about $900, and bonds and greenbacks were missing next morning. The safe had not only been opened with a key, but the bank had been entered by the front without sounding the alarm. No stranger could have entered by the back on account of the dog, who was wide awake and all right.

When Mitchell sent for me to give me the news, I was perfectly satisfied that Mrs. Gray was the guilty party. I believed she had the nerve to enter his room in the night, secure the keys, and then slip through the back yard, enter the bank and open the safe. When I learned that the dog was a great favorite of hers, this belief was a certainty. I couldn't, for reasons already given, say a word to Mitchell about this. He wanted to suspect his two employes, but when we had canvassed the matter, he was made to see that it was altogether unlikely that either of them was guilty. Indeed, he was alone in the bank when the bonds and money came in, and he alone knew where the deposit was placed.

What did I do? I turned to Mrs. Gray again, and in about a week something happened to prove that I was on the right trail. One of the street car lines of the town ran down to the railroad depot. It was Mrs. Gray's habit of an afternoon to ride on this line with the little girl as far down as a certain park, and to sit near the fountain and read while the girl romped about with other children. I had closely watched her while in this park, but no one had ever come near her, and her demeanor had been perfection. On the third afternoon after the robbery she occupied her seat for an hour without anything happening. I sat on a bench in the rear of her and about thirty feet away, and by and by I noticed that she was writing a note with a pencil. She did it so deftly that one sitting in front of her could not have told what she was at. Beside her was a large shade tree, and as near as I could make out she disposed of the note when folded up somewhere about the tree. When she left I followed her for a short distance, and looking back, I saw a young and well-dressed man occupying the place vacated by her. An hour later, when I could examine the tree, I found a hollow in the trunk just about on a line with her shoulder as she sat on the bench. One not looking for it would have sat there fifty times and discovered nothing.

THE CLUE DISCOVERED.

My theory was that she had an accomplice—the young man whom I had seen. The hollow in the tree was their postoffice. Next day I was at the park half an hour before time, and behold! the young man was occupying that bench. As she appeared he got up and took a seat one hundred feet away, and by watching closely, I saw that she took a note from the tree. Before leaving she wrote and "posted" one in reply, and after she had gone I saw him get it. I was now certain that I was on the right trail, and I went to Mitchell to secure some particulars I wished to know. I told him I had a clue, but would not reveal which way it led. I learned from him that the combination of the vault door had four numbers, and he alone knew it. It had been changed about a month after Mrs. Gray's arrival, and he hesitatingly admitted that the word was "Alma," which was her Christian name. He would not, say it was known to her.

For two weeks after securing this information I hardly got sight of Mrs. Gray. For some reason she remained very closely at home. I found out from Mitchell in a roundabout way that the money needed to pay the men at a coal mine and also at a large factory was deposited with him on the 14th of every month. It was simply passed in to him to be locked in the vault over night as it came up from Pittsburg by messenger. I reasoned that Mrs. Gray would worm this information out of him in some way, or that her accomplice would discover it, and that if she had the combination of the vault she would make her strike on the night of the 14th. On the 12th day of August she exchanged notes at the park, also on the 13th. On this latter date I shadowed the young man for three hours, and became satisfied that he was from Pittsburg, and a "slick 'un." Among the things he did was to go to the depot and inquire about various night trains; and particularly about one which passed over the road half an hour after midnight.

MR. WELLER'S ADVICE.

I promised Mitchell that a climax would soon be reached, and then staked my all on what might happen the night of the 14th. At eight o'clock that evening I threw a piece of "dosed" meat to his dog from a neighboring yard, and at ten o'clock I softly climbed the fence to find the canine in his kennel and sick enough to remain there. I lay down within ten feet of him, hidden behind a bush, and it was an hour and a half before anything happened. Everybody in the neighborhood was in bed and asleep by that time, and I was not greatly surprised when a female figure, which I knew to be that of Mrs. Gray, suddenly appeared and passed me five feet away, going toward the bank. She stopped at the kennel to speak to the dog, and then opened the rear door and entered. I did not move from my hiding-place until she reappeared, about twenty minutes later. She carefully locked the bank, and as she passed me on the way to the house I followed quickly behind. The key she laid on the back steps, softly opened the side gate, and I let her reach the street before I brought matters to a climax. She was only out of the gate when she was joined by a man, but when I rushed to seize them he got the alarm and was off before I could grab him. I got her, however, and she had a bundle under her arm which I took charge of—a bundle containing about $19000 in greenbacks.

What a nervy woman she was! She just simply laughed a bit as I led her up the steps and rang the bell to arouse Mitchell, and when I had told him all, and had the money and his keys to prove it, she just looked up at him with a smile and asked:

"Well, what of it?"

The "what of it?" was a corker. Mitchell couldn't let the public know that his bank could be so easily robbed and he couldn't let society know that he had been duped by an adventuress, and after a consultation he actually gave that little adventuress $200 in cash to clear out. She went, and as I left her at the depot she said:

"Give the old man my love when you get back to the house, and ask him if he never heard of Tony Weller's advice."

The Origin of Phrases.

"There is no love lost between them" occurs in the old ballad of "The Babes in the Woods," and in a tale of the days of Shakespeare, entitled "Montchesney."

"Better late than never" was used over 300 years ago by Thomas Tucker, in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry." Later on Bunyan used it in his "Pilgrim's Progress."

"Tipping the wink," generally regarded as a vulgar phrase, is to be found in a grave historical romance. It occurs in "Valerius, a Roman Story," by John Gibson Lockhart, Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law.

The origin of the phrase, "I can't see it," is traced to Lord Nelson, who at the battle of Copenhagen was told that a signal was given to cease firing. Seizing a telescope he applied it to his blind eye and exclaimed, "I can't see it."

Not a few of the phrases in use at this day originated with Lyly, and are found in his "Euphues," published in 1580. Among them are "caught napping," "brown study," "catching birds by putting salt on their tails," etc.

"Hauling over the coals," dates six or seven centuries back when feudal barons often used harsh methods of exacting gold from the rich Jews by suspending their victims above slow fires until they paid ransom or died.

The term "blue stocking" was originally used in Venice about the year 400 to designate literary classes by colors. The application of the term to women originated with Miss Hanna More's description of a "Blue Stocking Club" in her "Bas Bleu."

"I acknowledge the corn" originated with a slave in the south. He was charged with stealing corn. Having a sack with him, he was also charged with stealing that. His reply was "No sir; I 'knowledge de corn, but I ain't gwine to 'knowledge to de sack."

"Drowning the miller" originated from the following fact: if the mill stream below the mill is dammed or stopped the water is ponded back, and the mill becomes "tailed." There is too much water, the mill will not work and the miller is to be "drowned out."

"Corporations have no souls" originated with Sir Edward Coke, who in the sixteenth century was considered one of the best legal writers. He says in one of his treaties: "Corporations cannot commit trespass, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicated for they have no souls."

England's Royal Spendthrift.

When nature establishes an equilibrium by bestowing a spendthrift upon a miserly and avaricious parent there ensues unpleasant hours for the latter, and this is why Queen Victoria is sad. It is now almost an open secret that the good old lady has been compelled to come down with some £400,000 or £500,000 in order to save her heir apparent from actual prosecution for debt. The Prince of Wales is compelled to eke out a scanty subsistence upon a trifle of over $500,000 per year, or £100,000, of which Parliament allows him £40,000. His revenue from the Duchy of Cornwall is about £10,000 more, while his military offices and other emoluments make up the balance. But the Prince of Wales is a heavy gambler and an unlucky one. His attempt to keep a racing stable cost him many thousand pounds, and his efforts to pick the winner on the tracks many thousand more. For the last two years it has been whispered that the Prince's creditors were becoming impatient, and that a scandal would ensue if they were not paid. Large sums were advanced to the royal beggar, at first by Colonel North, the nitrate king, and then by Baron Hirsch, the Austrian railroad magnate, both of whom were repaid by being permitted a certain amount of the Prince's valuable society for brief periods, but the Prince kept on betting and playing baccarat and the money did not last long. Nor were his gambling losses confined to England, for his debts are a matter of record at the Cercle Royale and the Cercle del Mirletoni in Paris. Now it came to pass early in the month of March that Baron Hirsch went to Monte Carlo and engaged the handsomest and most magnificent villa he could find to entertain the Prince of Wales, the royal gentleman having promised to be the millionaire's guest for a week or two. The Baron spared no expense in making preparations, and he invited a lot of illustrious personages to meet the Prince. The Prince did not come, because his mother would not let him, his familiarity with Hirsch having caused much consternation in royal circles on the Continent, since the Baron, being a Jew, is proscribed at the court of his own country. It is Hirsch's anger over this slight that has brought about the promised calamity. He has made a most urgent demand of the Prince for his money, and since an appeal to Parliament for assistance would be hopeless, the Queen is compelled to sign her august name to a large check to avert scandal. This is very wise conduct on the part of the old lady if she desires her son to succeed her to the throne of England.—[Special cable to the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Smith—"I think Miss De Blank is very rude."

Jones—"What causes you to think that? I never thought her so."

Smith—"I met her down town this afternoon and asked her if I might see her home. She said yes; I could see it from the high school building, and it was not necessary to go any further."

London has 200,000 factory girls, the majority of whom are only able to make a "bob" a day—$1.50 a week.

The United States has 637,000,000 gold coins, and only 411,000,000 of these are in circulation.

New Magazines.

Mrs. Burton Harrison contributes the opening article in the Century—Colonel William Byrd of Westover, Virginia—forming a chapter of most delightful reading. The Diary of George Mifflin Dallas, At the Court of the Czar, published in two parts, is completed in the present number, much to the regret of the reader. A fine portrait of Minister Dallas is presented upon the frontispiece. The California articles consist of A Miners Sunday in Coloma, and Anecdotes of the Mines. Frank R. Stockton contributes part two of the Squirrel Inn, and Edward Eggleston, part five of The Faith Doctor. A prominent feature of the magazine is W. T. Sherman, whose speech before the Press Club dinner to H. M. Stanley, in response to the toast—The Old Army, and which proved to be his last, public speech is now published for the first time. It is eloquent with feeling, and has many a bit of characteristic humor. A portrait of the General follows, which is a copy of a bust by Augustus St. Gauden's made in 1888 9, the last sculpture-portrait made.

The Cosmopolitan presents on its frontispage a portrait of Madame de Pompadour illustrating the very interesting description of The House of Madame de Pompadour written by Julia Magruder, Henry T. Finch contributes quite a lengthy paper upon Japanese Women, containing much information regarding the different types of beauty to be found in the empire of the Mikado. The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, is very entertainingly described by Charles S. Pelham-Clinton. Reminiscences of Two Modern Heroes, by Thomas B. Connery, is a very interesting talk about Thomas A. Edison and Henry M. Stanley, resulting from as question having been put, "who are the most remarkable men of today."

In "A Remarkable Artist," Mary D. Wellcome considers the works and methods of Gustave Doré, giving examples of his wonderful power of retaining in his mind scenes, faces and figures and transferring them at will and with great accuracy, to block or canvas. The character and life of Beau Brummel is graphically depicted by Esther Singleton. Among other noteworthy subjects considered are: A Model Municipality, by Frederick Paue Hill; The Needs of the Farmer, Prize Essay; The Great Unpublished, by Frand Howard Howe, Hjalmar Hjoth Boyesen continues The Elixir of Pain, and a short story The Light of the Harem is by S. G. W. Benjamin.

In St. Nicholas, the Discriptive serial—The Boy Settlers, by Noah Brooks, which has been highly instructive as entertaining, is brought to an end by the departure of the boys for home and their mothers, with the avowed determination to return to the state of their adoption in the spring. The Fortunes of Toby Trafford, by J. T. Trowbridge, is still delightfully continued. John Burroughs, gives a most instructive and entertaining talk about Wild Flowers, which all the boys and girls and many older ones too may study with profit.

The Swimming-Hole Stories I and II are given by Walter Stone Bigelow, being the first of a series sure to be enjoyed by "the boys." Among other interesting things, we note: Being Responsible for Toffy, Sophie Swett; A City Playground, Frank M. Chapman; Chan Oak, a serial, J. O. Davidson; Why Bees Make Honey, Aline Wellington Rollins; A Free Circus, Josephine Pollard. A Shadow Lesson tells its own story which Harlan H. Ballard has made very charming, and suggests another truth which perhaps all the readers of the St. Nicholas may find for themselves, that Nature has her delightful secrets to tell those who have their eyes and ears always alert; it takes but a very few moments at such times for one to absorb wonderful facts otherwise perhaps never revealed to them.

The current number of The Housewife has fiction articles contributed by Julia Freeman, Lucy C. Lillie, Mary F. Robinson and Abbie M. Gannett. Many useful hints and practicle observations are made by Dinah Sturgis in her department of dress, Geo. R. Knapp makes many useful suggestions regarding the culture of flowers and gives some good designs for ornamental bedding. Among now decorations, Mary Maynard gives directions for painting on lace, and other thin materials for diverse purposes, which have the merit of simplicity; durability, case of execution and beauty. Under the miscellanies are many other useful and practical suggestions, as Clever Luncheons, The Care of Gloves; Kindergarten Occupations at Home. The Kitchen Department contains recipes for Salads, the preparations of Spring and Summer vegetables &c, all worthy a trial.

A never failing charm of The Ladies' Home Journal is that it is always abreast of the season; somehow it presents just the things one wants most to see at the particular time it comes out; this seems especially true of the June number, with its dainty pages for the Brides of June, Florence Howe Hall's "In Church, or at Home?" Mrs. Mallon's suggestion for brides and their maids, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox's clever comparisons between women and flowers. Quite as timely, also, are the portrait sketch of Lady Agnes Macdonald, the wife of Canada's Premier; Sister Rose Gertrude's description of "Life Among the Lepers at Molokai"; Charles J. Damer's article on "Women as Type-setters!" and William H. Rideing's "Hints on House Building." Those whose thoughts are turning toward summer outings, will find helpful suggestions in "Horseback Riding for Women," by Carl A. Nyegaard, of the New York Riding Club, and Miss Le Garde's "How to Dress for Bicycle Riding"; Helen Jay and Kate Upson Clark have treated very acceptably the two sides of the farmer vs. summer-boarder controversy, and the same breezy outdoor spirit pervades also the usual department pages. Mrs. Whitney's "A Golden Gossip," and "A Soul from Pudge's Corners," Jessie F. O'Donnell's strong serial, are both continued and "Back" Ewing, of the New York Base-Ball Club, contributes an article which will delight the boys. The Journal promises also some particularly delightful things for each of the coming summer numbers.

Safety on Railroad Trains.

Some time ago railroad men engaged in a discussion through the newspapers about the safest position for a traveler to assume when on a train, and it seemed to be agreed finally that the person who took a seat on the right hand side of the middle car of the train in a seat as near the middle as possible would have a better chance of escaping injury in an accident than one who sat somewhere else.

"I never was satisfied there was anything in that theory," says A. D. Martin, a St. Louis traveling man, "but it is astonishing to notice how many people believe in it. You see the effects of the publication everywhere you go on a railway train. People crowd the middle car of a train, and get on the right hand and as near the middle of the car as they can. I have seen on the Iron Mountain the seat on the right hand side of the car crowded, although it was sunny there, while the seats on the other side were nearly empty."—[St. Louis Chronicle.

Enjoy Life Now.

Too many of us are looking forward to happiness in the future years instead of getting all the enjoyment possible out of the present. It is well to remember that the time never will come in this world when we shall have everything we want, just when and where we want it. The only way to be happy is to enjoy all we have to the utmost as we go along. It is right to lay up for old age in youth, right to prepare for a rainy day, but it is not right to bend all our energies to this end, and put off until the future the happiness we may enjoy every day. It is far too common to see people working and saving, denying themselves all recreation and many comforts, to lay up money and buy more land, to build a larger and finer house, or to save for their children, that they then will be happy and then begin to take comfort. The hoped-for point may never be obtained, or, if it is, sickness or death may come first, and the dear ones whom we expected to be happy with may be gone forever.

How much better to use some of the good things of life as we go along—to make our humble homes as cheery and bright as possible now, instead of waiting for a better house! Don't starve to-day, either body, mind or soul, thinking that you will riot to-morrow. Don't hoard and scrimp through all the best years of your life, that you may be generous in your will. Life is uncertain and it is better to make your children happy while they are under the home roof—to call to that home every agency that will make their lives sweeter and better, than to deny them these that you may leave them a larger bank account when you are gone.

Don't keep the parlor shut up and live in the kitchen, unless you want the boys and girls to leave you. Take time to read, to rest and to enjoy the society of friends. Especially take time to enjoy the companionship of your children. It will only be a few years at best that they will be with you, and these ought to be years of happiness to both you and them. If we are ever happy in this life we must enjoy what every day brings us. We must be grateful and glad for all the good which comes into our lives, and patiently bear our trials, believing that all, if rightly used, will fit us for the enjoyment of perfect happiness hereafter.

Why Some Men do Not Succeed.

Two of the most successful men on the North American continent were recently asked the question, "What are causes of poverty?" One replied "Ignorance and incapacity." The other said that the prevalent cause is "The number of young men who are wanting in decision and fixity of purpose. If they get into a good place at the start they should stick to it, knowing that by perseverance, industry and ability they win promotion in due course as vacancies occur. But they see or hear of some one making a fortune in Wall street, or in ranching, or in mining, and away they go to try their luck. When they lose, as they do in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, that is the end of them; they can never settle down to ordinary ways of earning a living after that, and their descent is rapid." This reason hits the nail square on the head. Go where we will we find men who commenced life under the most favorable circumstances, but who are such financial wrecks that there is but little hope for their reformation. They may be honest and temperate; they may ever possess natural ability of a high order, but lacking in steadiness of purpose they will never succeed. Had they sufficient will force to stick to one thing, no matter how disagreeable it might be at first, were they content to advance slowly, they would have no reason now to talk of the "luck" of those who have pushed forward into the front ranks.

Another cause of poverty is a lack of self-confidence. Many men seem to have no faith in themselves, consequently no assertiveness, no independence, no pluck and no push. They are afraid to stand up and speak for themselves, preferring to lean on others. They are afraid to make an investment for the possibility of failure; they are afraid to tell what they can do, as they might make an error in doing it, they are cowards in every sense of the word. This is often the result of early training. A boy, naturally timid, is kept in the background so persistently, and his mistakes are so severely criticised, that he grows up in an entirely useless man. Push and fixity of purpose will always bring a measure of success.

She Wanted a Nice Picture.

A local photographer tells a story of a young man who came into the studio one day, and asked nervously if he might have a little conversation with him. The visitor was painfully ugly, and, after some awkward blushing and indefinite allusions, he asked the artist if he had among his samples a picture of any young man who looked like him, but was better looking. "What do you mean, young man?" asked the photographer. "Well," replied he, making a clean breast of it, "I am just engaged to be married. The young lady lives out west. She is going home tomorrow. She says she thinks I am so good she doesn't mind my being homely, but she wants a good-looking picture to take home with her to show the girls.—[Boston Traveller.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at C. M. Cole's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Iowa leads in corn production.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

To Get

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

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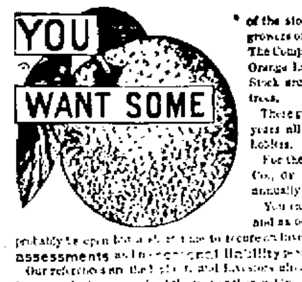

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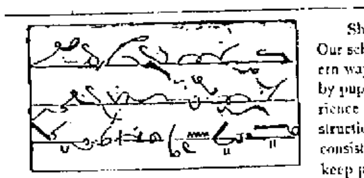

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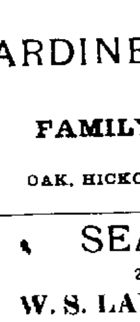
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Steamers PURITAN and PLYMOUTH in commission. Leave Newport week days at 9 P. M., Sundays 10 P. M., due in New York city 7.30 A. M. connection by Annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

Returning steamers leave Pier 26 N. R., foot of Murray St., at 5.30 P. M., daily, Sundays included. CONNECTING ANNEX boat leaves Brooklyn at 5.00, Jersey City at 5.10.

A Splendid Orchestra on each steamer.

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The Puritan, Plymouth, Pilgrim and Providence the four leading steamboats of the world will be in commission together.

The Plymouth will leave New York every Sunday night. Ample stateroom accommodations for that day have been arranged for.

Returning Newport steamer will leave New York week days at 6.15 P. M., Sundays 5.30 P. M.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass'r Agt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad & Steamboat Co.

TIME TABLE.

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York,

In Effect MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1891.

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 7.30 A. M., arrive at New York 3.30 P. M.; New Haven 1.20 P. M.; New London 10.28 A. M.; Providence 9.45 A. M., and Boston 11.05 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10.20 A. M., arrive at New York 4.30 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 12.51 P. M.; Providence, 12.25 P. M.; Boston, 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport at 1.30 P. M., arrive at New York 7.30 P. M.; New Haven 5.25 P. M.; New London 3.55 P. M.; Providence 3.15 P. M.; Boston 4.30 P. M.

Leave Newport at 4.30 P. M., arrive at New York at 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.05 P. M.; New London 7.10 P. M.; Providence 6.13 P. M.; Boston 7.30 P. M.

Leave Newport 8.15 P. M., arriving in Providence 9.55 and Boston 11.00 P. M.

*Leave Newport 11.15 P. M., arrive at New York 7.00 A. M., New Haven 4.47 A. M.; New London 3.05 A. M.; Providence 5.35 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M.

Leave New London 7.20 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M.; Providence 8.15 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9.55 A. M.

Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.25 A. M.; New London 10.16 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 1.00 P. M.

Leave New York at 10.00 A. M.; New Haven 12.05 P. M.; New London 1.35 P. M.; Boston 1.00 P. M.; Providence 2.15 P. M.; arrive at Newport at 3.55 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.32 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M.; arrive at Newport at 7.00 P. M.

Leave New York 5.00 P. M., New Haven 6.55 P. M.; New London 8.20 P. M.; Providence 7.20 P. M., arriving in Newport 10.10 P. M.

*Leave New York 12.00 midnight; New Haven 2.43 A. M.; New London 3.50 A. M.; Boston 12.00 midnight; Providence 1.20 A. M., arrive at Newport 6.25 A. M.

Close Connection with Steamer to and from Block Island.

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On and after MONDAY, June 1, '91,

Leave Newport 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Providence 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 90 CENTS.

Sundays, 60 cents.

All freight must be delivered at the Wharf 30 minutes before steamer leaves to insure shipment.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.
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JAMESTOWN FERRY.

Beginning Wednesday, October 1, 1890, steamer will run as follows:

STEAMER CONANICUT

Between Newport and Jamestown.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30, 12.00 A. M., 2.45, 4.15, 6.15 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat. Sundays, 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45, A. M., 3.00 P. M.

Old Colony Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Saturday, March 28, 1891, trains will leave Newport, for Boston: 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return 6.45, 8.30, a9.30, 11.10 A. M., 3.40, 4.35, b6 P. M. Portsmouth Grove, c7.35, c10.15. A. M., c2.55, P. M. Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 1.55, P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.15 A. M. 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 10.15 A. M. Nantucket, 10.15 A. M. Providence, 7.35, A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return 7.50, 9.55 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, P. M.

Sundays for Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton Stoughton, Randolph, So. Braintree, Quincy, New Bedford, 6 P. M. Return, leave Boston, 4.30 A. M. 07.00 P. M.

a Park Square Station.
b Park Square Station, boat from Fall River.
c Will stop to leave passengers on when flagged.

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From New York.		From New York.	
Germanic	Dec. 3	Anchoria	Dec. 4
Teutonic	" 10	Ethiopia	" 11
Britannic	" 17	Furnessia	" 18
Majestic	" 24	Devonia	" 25
Germanic	" 31	Circassia	Jan. 1
And so on every Wednesday.		And so on every Thursday.	

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3-14

S.S. Department.

Sunday School Lesson—June 7th.

REZEKIAH THE GOOD KING.

2 Chron. 29:1-11.

Lesson Introduction.

Joash did not remain faithful after the death of Jehoiada, but caused Zechariah, who was sent to reprove him, to be stoned. Judgments came upon the king, invasion and disease, and he was slain by his own servants, not being buried in the sepulchers of the kings. His son Amaziah succeeded him, though he may have reigned during the lifetime of his father. This king was successful against Edom, but foolishly challenged Joash, king of Israel, who signally defeated him. A conspiracy was made against him, and Uzziah (or Azariah) was made king, probably some years before Amaziah was slain. Uzziah was greatly prospered, but attempted to burn incense in the sanctuary, and was smitten with leprosy. His son Jotham became king while Uzziah still lived. Hence the long reign of fifty two years reckoned for Uzziah does not involve so long a period in the succession of kings. Jotham was pious and prosperous, his reign representing a marked contrast to the decadence of Israel at the same time. Ahaz, his son and successor, was an idolatrous king, and unsuccessful in his wars with Syria and Israel. (David holds that Ahaz was associated with his father in the kingdom before the death of his grandfather Uzziah.) A remarkable episode is mentioned in 2 Chron. 28:8-15, in connection with the victory of Israel. Oded, the prophet, forbade the host of Israel to keep the captives they had taken in Judah, and the chief men returned them to Jericho. Ahaz, however, purchased the help of Tiglath-Pilneser (III.) of Assyria, but to little profit. He copied the altar and worship of Damascus, and provoked to anger the Lord, the God of his fathers" (2 Chron. 28:15). He, too, was not given a burial in the sepulchers of the kings. Hezekiah was his son and successor. Davis thinks that Hezekiah was associated with his father for two years, and some infer that Ahaz during this time was deranged, and therefore not buried in the royal sepulcher.

Explanatory Notes.

1. Hezekiah began to reign when he was five and twenty years old; and he reigned nine and twenty years in Jerusalem, and his mother's name was Abijah the daughter of Zechariah. 2. And he did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord, according to all that David his father had done.

Hezekiah (strength of, or in, Jehovah) was the the twelfth king of Judah, being a son of the apostate Ahaz and Abi (or Abijah). He was one of the three most perfect kings of Judah. He grew up at a corrupt court. Apparently good kings and bad ones followed one another in very illogical succession. Let us cling to the belief, too, that, however vast the moral inequalities of human lives may be, no life is allowed by the Creator to be altogether destitute of gracious influences. Probably his mother was the daughter of Zechariah, the faithful prophet of king Uzziah's day, and was a woman of devout character. If the conjecture is correct, in her grief at the conduct of her husband, she sought solace in the training of her child. But more than half of one's environments is God, and there is good reason to believe that Hezekiah was not unresponsive to his heavenly promptings. Before coming to the throne his mind was dominated by a fixed resolution to work for righteousness. According to 2 Chron. 28:1, his father Ahaz began to reign when twenty years old, and reigned sixteen years. If these figures are correct, Hezekiah was born nine years before the ascension of his father to the throne, or when his father was eleven years of age. It is conjectured that an error has crept into the text in regard to the figures. Hezekiah's reign was fourteen years before his sickness and fifteen years after it. The commendation of the king applies both to his personal character and to his official acts.

3. He in the first year of his reign, in the first month, opened the doors of the house of the Lord, and repaired them. 4. And he brought in the priests and the Levites, and gathered them together into the broad place on the east. 5. And said unto them, Hear me, ye Levites; now sanctify yourselves, and sanctify the house of the Lord, the God of your fathers, and carry forth the filthiness out of the holy place.

In the first year of his reign, in Nisan, the first month of the ecclesiastical year, he began his new measures of reform. Ahaz had closed and profaned the temple, and idolatrous rites had been established in its courts and elsewhere. The repairs done to the doors include the plating of them wholly, or in part, with gold (2 Kings 18:16). He relied on the great ecclesiastical body, the priests and Levites, for support in these reformatory measures. These preparatory steps were taken, probably before the first day of the new year. The broad place on the east was not the "east street," as in the A. V., but an open place before the temple, the front of which was toward the east. The priests, who alone had the right to go into the holy place in the temple, were to purge and to rectify the interior, while the Levites were to do what they could in the court and outside of the building proper. In the 5th verse the priests are included among the Levites; but all the Levites were not priests. Sanctify is used not in a moral, but in a ceremonial sense, meaning such ablutions, and ritual purgations as would remove all ceremonial defilement. In the Mosaic institutions the outward was made the symbol for the inward. The house of Jehovah, which had been desecrated and abused, was to be hallowed afresh. The filthiness might consist in part of mere dirt and in part of idolatrous objects introduced by Ahaz before he shut up the temple. The holy place was the sanctuary, the temple proper, in distinction from the courts which surrounded it.

6. For our fathers have trespassed, and done that which was evil in the sight of the Lord our God, and have forsaken him, and have turned away their faces from the habitation of the Lord, and turned their backs. 7. Also they have shut up the doors of the porch, and put out the lamps, and have not burned incense nor offered burnt offerings in the holy place unto the God of Israel.

The reference to the trespassing, etc., refers to Ahaz and his contemporaries, for the statement in verse 7 suits these only. The habitation of Jehovah was the temple, God's dwelling-place in a peculiar sense. He visibly took possession of it by the manifestation of his glory at the time of its dedication (1 Kings 8:10, 11). The temple was a type of the incarnation. The doors of the porch, which Ahaz had shut up (2 Chron. 28:24), were the doors to the front entrance of the temple (1 Kings 6:3). In the temple of Solomon there were ten golden candlesticks with lamps (1 Kings 7:49). These lamps were to be put in order every day and lighted every evening. The incense was burned or offered on the golden altar in the holy place, and was the symbol of prayer. Burnt offerings were offered on the brazen altar in the court and represented the idea of expiation and atonement. Ahaz had been offering sacrifices to other gods.

8. Wherefore the wrath of the Lord was upon Judah and Jerusalem, and he hath delivered them to be toss'd, to and fro, to be astonishment, and an hiss'ng, as ye see with your eyes. 9. For, lo, our fathers have fallen by the sword, and our sons and our daughters and our wives are in captivity for this.

Hezekiah plainly saw that all the trouble of Judah was rooted in ungodliness, and his reform was positive in its nature. "It addressed itself not chiefly to the extermination of idolatry, but to the development of a genuine faith. When this positive work was accomplished, the necessary negative accompaniment was sure to follow." What was predicted as the result of sin in Deut. 28:25, also in Deut. 28:37, they saw with their eyes. The consequences of their transgression were just what had been foretold.

10. Now it is in mine heart to make a covenant with the Lord God of Israel, that his fierce anger may turn away from us. 11. My sons, be not now negligent; for the Lord has chosen you to stand before him, to minister unto him, and that ye should be his ministers, and burn incense.

Hezekiah wished to renew the covenant under which the whole people had been considered. Their only hope was in renewing their covenant with Jehovah, whose service they had shamefully abandoned. The king made an affectionate address. He would be considered the father of his people. Things being as they were, there was no time for careless indifference or slothful ease. The priests were divinely appointed to the service of the sanctuary, and they could not thrust it aside. Because they were so appointed, it was their encouragement to go forward with hope and cheer.

Food Before Sleep.

Many persons, though not actually sick, keep below par in strength and general tone, and I am of the opinion that fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness we so often meet. Physiology teaches that in the body there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue, sleeping or waking; it is therefore, logical to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous. Anybody exercise is suspended during sleep with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and improved general vigor is the result. All beings except man are governed by natural instinct, and every being with a stomach, except man, eats before sleep, and even the human infant, guided by the same instinct, sucks frequently day and night, and if its stomach is empty for any prolonged period, it cries long and loud. Digestion requires no interval of rest, and if the amount of food during the twenty-four hours is, in quantity and quality, not beyond the physiological limit, it makes no hurtful difference to the stomach how few or how short are the intervals between eating, but it does make a vast difference in the weak and emaciated one's welfare to have a medium of food in the stomach during the time of sleep, that, instead of being consumed by bodily action, it may during the interval improve the lowered system. I am fully satisfied that were the weakly, the emaciated, and the sleepless to nightly take a light lunch or meal of simple, nutritious food before going to bed for a prolonged period, nine in ten of them would be thereby lifted into a better standard of health. In my specialty (nose and throat) I find that by directing a bowl of bread and milk, a saucer of oatmeal and cream before going to bed, for a few months, a surprising increase in weight, strength and general tone results; on the contrary, persons who are too stout or plethoric should follow an opposite course.—Dr. W. T. Cathell, in Maryland Medical Journal.

Discharged the Jury.

A jury in a court at Mexico, Mo., brought in such an outrageous verdict that the judge dismissed them in this humiliating fashion: "It is the sentence of this court that the sheriff conduct you to the rear door of the court house and allow you to depart, as your services will not be again required during my term of office."—(The Oregon Statesman.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

There are forty million of retail clerks.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

London dockyard hands want 7s a day.

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S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. 5051 at C. M. Cole's Drug Store.

New York has 600 women compositors.

Relief from Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipated bowels. Restore these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Pills will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Don't forget this. Price 25 cents.

Italy made 651,362,000 gallons of wine in 1890.

Everybody Knows

That at this season the blood is full of impurities, the accumulation of months of close confinement in poorly ventilated stores, work shops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar" is true.

Allan, Scotland, James demand 7d an hour.

HE TOLD THE TRUTH.

I was troubled with Liver Complaint for years and suffered terribly. Like the druggist advised me to take Sulphur Bitters. I took three bottles and now I am a well man.—L. Fenner, Waterbury, Conn.

New York has 70,000 smokers.

CHARGES COSGROVE!

Who has not been able to attend to his business for years, was interviewed by our reporter yesterday, and says: For years I was troubled with Bright's disease of the Kidneys. The pains gave me up. Through an Eastern friend I obtained a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. I took five bottles and now I am almost well. Keith sells them.—San Francisco Call.

BETTER FIGHT THAN RUN

SO THOUGHT CAPT. POWELL WHEN SURROUNDED BY INDIANS.

He Placed His Handful of Men in a Corral Made of Wagon Boxes, and Showed the Savages a New Kind of Hornets' Nest.

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ANY a man of arms has taken up a breechloader for the first time, and in his enthusiasm over the marvelous weapon of war has declared that with such a death dealing engine, and a good cover to shoot from, he could hold out against a regiment so long as his ammunition lasted. This extravagant idea was all but realized to the letter one summer day in 1867, in the wilds of Dakota, when Capt. James Powell and twenty-seven followers kept at bay for three and a half hours over 2,000 Cheyenne and Arapahoe warriors. It was an accident, of course, that a handful of men should be pitted against such a host. It was an accident, too, but a very fortunate one, that the handful had just been armed with the serviceable repeating rifle, then quite new on the plains, and the Indians were not aware of it, and supposed that they had the little band completely at a disadvantage.

Capt. Powell, with his company C, Twenty-seventh United States infantry, was guarding the wood train belonging to Fort Phil Kearny, and disposed of his men in the best manner possible in the timber where the choppers were at work. The pinery was about five miles from the fort, the nearest point from which help could be drawn. Ordinarily the hostility of the savages was displayed in harassing attacks on the choppers at their work and on the wagons passing to and from the fort. The summer previous, however, a body of seventy nine men, including officers, led by Col. W. J. Fetterman, had been intercepted on the march from the fort to the relief of a wood train that had been attacked and slaughtered to a man. In anticipation of an attempt by the Indians to repeat that terrible act of vengeance, Powell, on being assigned to the duty of guarding the choppers and trains, prepared for the worst. The drivers, choppers and herders were under orders just where to go and what to do in case of attack, so that there might be no confusion or stampede at the trying moment.

Now in an emergency a man with a gun, standing or lying with an object between his body and the foe, no matter if the object is only a piece of canvas, feels better for the bit of cover. To have him feel just right at the outset will often make a brave man of him through a long fight. The better the protection as bullet armor the better he will feel and the braver he will be. Powell constructed cover for his camp and reserve guards by removing the wagon beds from their gearing and arranging them with the right side upward on the ground in the shape of a circular parapet or a so called "corral." The wagon bodies were of wood, of course, and were loopholed so that men could fire without exposing themselves. The wagons numbered only fourteen, and in order to enlarge the circle for the accommodation of all who might seek protection there, intervals were left between the wagon bodies, and filled up with ox yokes, sacks of grain, rolled tent cloths and other objects that would serve to stop bullets and arrows. There were also defensive positions on a rocky hill-side close to the places where the choppers and cattle herders were employed during the day, and in these the workmen and their immediate guards were to seek refuge in case of a sudden attack.

Powell and his second in command, Lieut. John C. Jenness, remained in the corral with twenty five soldiers and five armed frontiersmen, who acted as guides, interpreters, etc. Thus the muster of fighting men in the corral was thirty two in all, including the officers. Sharp vigilance was practised night and day to prevent surprise. On the morning of Aug. 2 faint signs of an attempt on the part of the Indians to stampede the animals in their grazing ground were disclosed about daylight, and all of the men of the camp took up their fighting attitudes. In a very few minutes small mounted parties of redskins dashed forward toward the corral and toward the herd. The herders with their guards repulsed their assailants, and Capt. Powell promptly deployed his reserves to cover the retreat of the party to their hiding places among the rocks, where the choppers and their guards had already taken shelter. The Indians appeared in force, coming to level out of ravines where they had massed themselves while it was dark. A spirited skirmish took place along the rocky hillside, but the Indians were driven off with heavy loss. Powell's reserve party lost four killed, and the remainder retired to the corral to await the general assault. The tactics of the savages were to stampede the cattle and the outlying parties first, and then overwhelm the principal camp. The surprise having failed, they fell to more serious work, and formed a body of several hundred mounted warriors in sight of the corral. Capt. Powell distributed his men around the low parapet, and supplied them with blankets and other thick material to cover themselves as they lay prostrate in the wagon bottoms. On rode the Indians in a formless mass and at a keen run, but the merciless power of the breechloaders was too much for even their savage ardor, and after drawing a heavy fire they retired.

A THIN DISGUISE.

As soon as they reached the main host of their companions a lively stir among all the warriors showed that something unusual was on foot. Indians moving singly and in bands pushed their way through the disordered gathering toward the front, and soon a body of mounted men to the number of 1,500 stood apart from the rest, ready for a grand charge. The soldiers in the corral understood what was brewing them, and made a desperate effort to add something to the slender protection that stood between them and massacre. Blankets and clothing were rolled into wads and crammed into the openings of the parapet. Surplus weapons were placed at hand, and also tools for intrenching in case they were driven from the corral and compelled to take to rifle pits for a final stand. These little efforts in such a crisis may not be of substantial value, but they occupy the mind and are better than mere waiting and dreading.

In a short time the Indians rushed forward, encircling the corral and sending up their frantic whoops to torment and terrify their foes. The soldiers waited until the warriors were within easy range, and then opened a fire with the repeaters that staggered the savages and finally brought them to a dead stop, amazed that a hornets' nest so small should have so many stings in it. In the briefest possible time for getting under headway they advanced again, and found the stings as plentiful and as businesslike as before. This time they gathered up their dead and made for the distant timber for shelter. The breechloaders had proven a success.

Meanwhile a steady fire of burning arrows was hurled upon the corral by skillful marksmen, and though the target was hit again and again nothing came of it. As soon as the mounted men retired a party of dusky sharpshooters, armed with rifles, crawled out of the ravines and advanced slowly, with bunches of grass held before them for screens. These foolhardy victims found that Capt. Powell's stings were long reaching as well as innumerable, and all that lived the venture out retired and gave it up.

The mounted warriors abandoned their ponies after the repulse of the grand charge and stripped themselves, and with a reenforcement that swelled the number to nearly 2,000 advanced in a semicircular line. When within a few hundred paces they started on a run, and kept it up in spite of the hot fusillade of bullets that met them until some of them dropped at ten paces from the corral. Among the dead was the war chief of the band. In this attack the men in the corral tasted the Indian fire for the first time. In their savage fury the redskins, as a rule, shot over the mark. During the run of the naked warriors Lieut. Jenness and one of the private soldiers yielded to a burning curiosity to witness the spectacle, and raised their heads above the parapets. Sudden death was the penalty.

The Indians found the little nest too well supplied with stings to be breasted in solid bodies on a charge and so changed their tactics. A number of small parties of perhaps a dozen warriors each, paraded themselves on one side of the corral and set up a savage war song. When they got within range the breechloaders quickly scattered them, and as they ran off a swarm of their fellows rose from the ground on the opposite side of the corral and dashed impetuously toward the low parapet. These, too, yielded before the breechloaders, and again the whole war party drew away to take

FATAL CURIOSITY.

counsel, after their fashion, what to try next. Their wild war songs sounded over the plains as a signal that the spirit of carnage had not been crushed out by their many bloody failures, though every breechloader in that pent up citadel had claimed its dusky victim many times over.

The next move of the Indians was one to scatter the fire of the soldiers by the simultaneous advance of numerous parties of warriors from many directions. This time the breechloaders finished the business at comparatively long range, and sent the savages back again to cover in great confusion. The methods of the Indian style of warfare had all been exhausted, and nothing more was to be expected from them for a time than the fitful attempts of a few hotheaded braves to "get themselves killed most beautifully" just for glory. The fight had lasted three hours and a half, and over 300 savages had gone down before the pitiless stings of the repeating rifle. The loss was not appalling, considering the number of warriors on the scene, but in view of the size of the hornets' nest that did the mischief even savage sense could feel the humiliation and take alarm. As it would be only a question of time when the whole band would be wiped out if the battle was persisted in, they were glad for an excuse to quit the field. This was given them by the arrival of a relief detachment from the fort led by Col. B. F. Smith, and consisting of two companies of regulars and two howitzers. The fire in the rear quickly sent the Indians scampering over the plain on their ponies, and so sudden and impetuous was the flight that five dead warriors were left behind. During the attacks on the corral the guards and citizens in their rocky shelters on the mountain side could do very little execution in firing on the assailants. The range was too long, except when the savages were up at close quarters, and then there was danger of hitting the men in the corral.

The triumph established the fame of the breechloaders, for it was plain that every man in the corral would have been massacred long before Col. Smith's party came to the rescue had the defense depended on the old fashioned muzzle loading gun. Another lesson of the affair was that the apparently true saying:

He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day,

will sometimes bear the spoiling of the rhythm to admit a little reason. It was fighting and not running away that saved Capt. Powell's band for other deeds of daring. An attempt to retreat five miles in the face of that overwhelming horde of bloodthirsty fiends would have resulted in another Fetterman slaughter. It was far better to fight, even against these enormous odds, than to run away.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

His French.

He—What an advantage it is to speak another language. When I am very angry at my tailor and say more than I mean, I talk in French, so he doesn't understand.

She—He is a Frenchman, I presume.—Brooklyn Life.

He Tried Hard.

Miss Monde—I don't understand why Mr. Gaiby goes to the opera!

"Indeed!"

Miss Monde—No. He stutters so that one can hardly understand a word he says.—Puck.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Miscellaneous.

BLAINE

The International City!
Gateway of 2 Great Nations,
Where Commerce Moves with Tide and Rail.

Send to the undersigned for maps and pamphlets which will inform you about Blaine, Puget Sound and the new State of Washington, Blaine the future Metropolis. Population 1889, 75; 1890, 2100. Complete system of electric lights; water works; two miles of fine sidewalks; six miles graded streets; has best land locked harbor on Puget Sound. Four greatest transcontinental Railways. The Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways are just completed here. The Northern Pacific is only 15 miles away and the Union Pacific is coming as fast as men and money can build. Now is the time to buy lots and blocks and realize on the great rise in values.

We are the largest owners. Lots range from $75 to $1200. Lots five and ten blocks from water front, $75 and $100; acres, $100 to $250. Terms, one third down, balance, one year, in equal monthly payments. You get exactly the same terms as given at our office. Lots sold in Blaine. By sending $1 by draft, registered letter or telegraph, we will select for you the best unsold lots.

References—Every bank and business firm in Seattle; Washington National Bank; Hon. E. O. Graves, President and Ex-Assistant U. S. Treasurer; L. H. Griffith, Healy and Bank Ing Co. and Ex-Governor Eugene Semple, Seattle; First National Bank, Native Nation al Bank and Chamber of Commerce, Blaine, Washington. Address

New England Land and Harbor Improvement Co.,

OCCIDENTAL BLOCK, [SEATTLE, WASH.]
4-18-1yr

Honey Sweet Oranges

20c. a dozen.

Catawba and Malaga Grapes,
Florida, Navel, Jamaica Oranges,
Bananas, Nuts, Figs, Dates,
Fresh Roasted Peanuts, etc.

CARRY BROTHERS,

257 & 259 Thames St.

ORANGES, DATES, FIGS, Nuts,

At the very lowest possible prices.

Also

Canaries!

—AND—

Brass Cages.

W. F. Williamson,

296 Thames St.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth.

Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise, and use the great Blood Purifier.

SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why lay aside and lose on account of Carbuncles? Why not take the remedy which will drive them from your system? Why have Scrofula manifesting itself in your blood, causing Swellings and Sores? Why have your Nerves all shattered, and you a nervous wreck? Why have Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaint? Why have Fever and Ague? Why have Malaria? Why have Catarrh? Why have Bronchitis? Why have Consumption? Why have Pain in the Side, Back and Joints? Why have Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Low Spirits, Melancholy? Why? Because Sulphur Bitters is not a mere Bitters, but a Blood Purifier, Nerve Tonic and Liver Regulator. Sulphur Bitters is not a mere Liquor, but a Medicine. Sulphur Bitters is not a mere Drink, but a Medicine. Sulphur Bitters is not a mere Stimulant, but a Medicine. Sulphur Bitters is not a mere Tonic, but a Medicine. Sulphur Bitters is not a mere Cure-all, but a Medicine. Sulphur Bitters will do what no other Medicine can do. Sulphur Bitters will do what all other Medicines fail to do. Sulphur Bitters will do what no other Medicine will do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you want it to do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you need to do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you should do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you ought to do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you can do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do not do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do not do not do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do not do. Sulphur Bitters will do what you do do not

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1891.

People who are compelled to be out nights when the moon ought to shine but doesn't will rejoice at the action of the City Council in deciding to have the streets lighted every night in the year.

There is to be an attempt made to unseat Senator Call of Florida when Congress meets. That does not interest northern people particularly as if it is not Call it will be some one else just as bad.

The new postal cards are to be of two sizes, one larger than the present size for men's business cards and one smaller for ladies' shopping cards. The design has been considerably criticised in advance of their issue. They may prove, however, better than the expectation.

The decision by the French Government in favor of a reduction of the duty on wheat and flour from August 1, 1891, to June 1, 1892, is evidence of the need of France for imported breadstuffs and will help out American farmers during the coming season.

The people of Tiverton seem to be opposed to Col. Henry T. Sisson's electric road to Little Compton. The Colonel is a progressive citizen and may succeed in getting a road yet. Such a road will prove a great benefit to Seaconnet which is rapidly coming into favor as a summer resort.

The opinion seems to prevail that the Republicans have scored a victory before the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and that when the final decision is reached it will declare that there was no election by the people for Governor. This will result in the election of the Republican candidate by the legislature.

The New Yorkers are trying to snatch Battery park out of Jay Gould's clutch and restore it to its proper use as a pleasure ground for the people. The "L" road now roofs in a good share of it. This bit of ground is unsurpassed in situation, and the ever moving panorama presented by the bay and rivers makes it the most attractive of all the New York parks.

The project of the Continental Steamboat Co., to lease the City wharf for a term of years, meets with but little favor among the people of Newport. Their proposition is such that if accepted the city would be obliged to look up a new place for its business. Consequently the city would be a loser financially by the operation. Besides the city is not the party to go into real estate speculation of any kind.

John C. Ropes, an authority on military science, in an article in Scribner's Magazine for June, expresses the opinion that the success of the North in the civil war was largely owing to the employment of steam and electricity, which made possible for Grant and McClennan what had been impossible for Napoleon. Otherwise the predictions of Palmerston and Napoleon III., that the North would fail, would probably have been fulfilled.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for all the four and a half per cent. bonds issued July 1, 1890, and January 30, 1871. These bonds are to be paid after September 2, 1891. The secretary suggests that the government may allow some of them to run longer at one or one and one-half per cent. interest. This is reducing government interest to a pretty fine point, and shows that Uncle Sam's credit is still good, notwithstanding the action of the billion dollar Congress that we hear so much about nowadays.

The Boston Globe proclaims aloud the fact that an effective smoke-consumer has at last been invented. It has been testing two of them in its engine-room and finds that they work well and do what is required of them. The new smoke-consumer is the invention of Robert L. Walker and operates by supplying to the furnace a sufficiency of oxygen at a high temperature to burn up all the smoke that forms in the fire box. It thus not only gets rid of a nuisance, but saves fuel. The Globe says there is nothing about the apparatus to get out of order, and it "is so simple that a mason and a helper can put one of the consumers into a boiler in a day, and none of the heating surface is lost by its use." If this invention justifies the Globe's encomiums it will prove a great boon to cities where soft coal is largely used.

The City Council did a very wise thing in voting to extend Buena Vista street to the Beach. This will provide a new outlet to the Beach for all those who wish to use it at a trifling cost. Were there no cars on Bath road to disturb skittish horses, this road would be needed just the same. It will furnish a shorter route for all the northern part of the city, and at the same time the grade being somewhat steeper than Bath road, the omnibuses and heavy teams will not be apt to patronize it to any great extent. It will be used principally by light carriages and by people who do not care to drive beside the car tracks. The talk about the grade being so steep as to be dangerous is all nonsense, for during the summer hundreds of carriages go up and down the steepest part of the hill, and there has never been an accident there yet. The new road does not add in any way to the steepness of the grade for that portion of the street has been open for years. The portion now to be built is almost perfectly level. Neither is any abutter to be injured by the opening of the street, for as we understand every abutter is anxious for the road, and proposes to give the land required to the city, for the sake of having the street built.

The English Investments in this Country.

The Duke of Marlborough has recently contributed two articles to the Fortnightly Review on the opportunities for English investments in the United States. He has taken a general survey of the whole field. He cites the instance of the origin of Birmingham in Alabama, the center of a great iron and steel interest in the Southern States. The original capital was only £90,000. But, in ten years, dividends of over $5,000,000 have been paid on that investment. He points out that English capitalists have made a mistake in putting their money in South American countries "where there are virtually no settled forms of government." "In America, on the other hand, you have the most stable and conservative form of government in the world." He thinks breweries and stockyards and elevators are desirable properties as long as they are managed by local American Boards who have a strong interest in them. But otherwise such investments are not desirable.

Real estate in one form and another is declared to be the most desirable form of investment. In this the writer includes railways. "Breweries will vanish, but coal regions and railways will remain. You have an Anglo-Saxon race of sixty millions of people, who work like beavers, developing your property and adding to its value every day if you own real estate investments." These, he holds, are better than can be found in the South American States. There is no possibility of repudiation and no fears of foreign wars. It all comes down to the question of efficient management and careful selection.

Joint enterprises in railroads managed in New York rather than in London are pointed out as desirable. Too much water gets into schemes that are managed in the latter city. In breweries, according to this authority, English investors have not got back more than 70 per cent. on every £100 paid for shares.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Clarke H. Burdick has sold about 2,500 square feet of land on Potter street to Joanna, wife of Timothy Curtin for $1, etc. Mr. Burdick has also sold a lot 60x62 feet, adjoining the above, to John H. Pitman, for $1, etc.

Rowland A. Hazard has sold to Geo. Babcock Hazard, the estate on Thames street adjoining land late of William C. Cozzens, deceased, and land of Mary C. Hart, deceased, and George Babcock Hazard has sold the same to Amanda L. V. Hazard.

Stephen S. Albro has sold about 2,500 square feet of land with buildings on Spring and Ann streets, to Edwin G. S. Alger for $1, etc.

William Dehon King has sold all his right, title and interest in and to a lot of land on Parker avenue and LeRoy place, adjoining lands of the late Henry A. Middleton, to David King for $1, etc.

A. O'D. Taylor has let for Miss Alice W. Carr, her cottage No. 17 Rhode Island avenue to Mrs. Mary H. Peckham.

A. O'D. Taylor has let for Mrs. Snow her store at No. 6, Pelham street to Miss Susan A. Hayes.

A. O'D. Taylor has sublet for Messrs. Tetsaka & Co., Mr. Horgan's store No. 130 Bellevue avenue to Mrs. Mary E. Crocker of Boston, fashionable milliner.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Daniel G. Littlefield died in Pawtucket, Sunday. He was born in North Kingstown, Nov. 23, 1822. In 1846 he went to Florence, Mass., and assisted in starting a cotton mill. In 1856 he became president of the Florence Sewing Machine company. In 1863 he went to Pawtucket and engaged in the manufacture of hair cloth. In the interest of this industry he visited Europe five times. In 1878 he went to France as honorary commissioner from Rhode Island to the Paris exhibition. He was there appointed by Commissioner General McCormick an American juror on fine machinery and mechanism. In 1861-2 he was a representative from Northampton to the Massachusetts legislature. In 1880 he was elected by the Rhode Island legislature lieutenant governor. He was a whig and a republican.

The town elections in this state this week have caused considerable excitement in some localities. The result has been mixed, neither party scoring much of a victory. In the town of Lincoln was the hardest fight, and here it is claimed that the Democrats stuffed in a roll of 110 tissue ballots which elected the Democratic ticket. The Republicans protested against the counting of these ballots but the council did not heed the protest and counted the Democrats all in. The Republicans have now carried the case to the Supreme Court and have employed City Solicitor Van Slyck of Providence, and Ex-Attorney General Bosworth to conduct the case.

Work on the illustrated Souvenir Edition which the MERCURY will soon publish is meeting with marked favor, and many of our leading merchants and citizens have already prepared to have themselves or their interests identified. This publication will be issued in folio form, the cuts and engravings will be of the best possible work and made especially for this issue. A special photographer is at work taking views for the edition and it would be well for those wishing to identify their interests with those of the city at large to call at this office for particulars.

The University of Pennsylvania is negotiating for the purchase of the late George Bancroft's splendid collection of historical works, which is valued at $70,000. It is wanted for the Library of American History recently established by the university. Congress has the refusal of the manuscripts in the collection for three years.

How It Works.

Speaker Reed on a recent occasion showed that the McKinley Tariff, from which such dreadful things were apprehended, has enlarged the trade of Italy, for instance, with the United States. The reason is that under that enactment nearly, if not quite, one-half of all the imports into the United States are on the Free List. The free importations are now larger, relatively, than at any period for a quarter of a century. But this fact has been made use of by the Free Traders to inquire, If the free list is such a good thing, why is not Free Trade all around just what we want? It is only necessary to point out that articles on the Free List are those which we do not produce ourselves. They do not come into competition with any articles turned out in this country. They make no interference with our industrial system. This is in accordance with the principles in which the McKinley Tariff bill was passed—that is to say, to more highly protect where protection was necessary, and to remove all restrictions where no competition was found. A couple of years will tell the tale of this great measure, and tell it in a manner to excite the enthusiasm of all but the Democratic party. Already many new industries have sprung up as a result of the greater protection granted. New industries imply the enlargement of the area of labor. A bold strike has also been made for independence in the matter of tin and other articles which at the moment appear likely to be attended with a magnificent success.

Matters and Men in Newport as I Have Known Them—1858-1891.

This is the title of a book by Mr. B. W. Pearce, the first sheets of which are being printed at his office. The subject is a good one, and Mr. Pearce, from his long connection with news-gathering in this city, appears to be a person to give it proper treatment. It is to be issued in four parts of about 50 pages each, at 25 cents a part, and, as the edition is limited to 300 copies, will be furnished only to subscribers. Part 1. will be ready some time in July.

Old Colony Steamboat Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Old Colony Steamboat Company the following were elected directors, Charles F. Choate, of Southboro, Fred L. Ames, of Easton, John S. Brayton, of Fall River, Thomas J. Borden, of Fall River, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, James H. Kendrick, of Boston, Charles L. Lovering, of Taunton, Leander N. Lovell, of New York, Silas Pierce, of Boston, William J. Roten, of New Bedford, N. Thayer, of Lancaster.

Ward McAllister's Opinion of the Supreme Court.

Ward McAllister has been interviewed by the World on the Supreme Court decision that his son (the ex-Alaska Judge) was not entitled to a salary after his removal. McAllister says that in social matters he recognizes no authority except his own, but in matters legal, he takes off his hat to the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States. Just like any other good citizen he had nothing to say as to the propriety, ettiquette and good taste of such decisions.

Representatives of Messrs. Sampson, Murdock, & Co., of Boston, are in town gathering the necessary material for their annual publication of the Newport City Directory. This is the same firm that has supplied this important publication for the past several years which is a sufficient guarantee that the Directory for 1891 will be "all right."

Mr. F. C. Johnson, of South Framingham, Mass., has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Newport street railroad and will enter upon his duties in about a week. He has been superintendent of the road at South Framingham for some time past and comes to the Newport company highly recommended.

The new cat boat, Roland Sherman, was launched from Wm. B. Groff's shop on Wednesday. The boat is of the following dimensions: Length 20 feet, breadth 9½ feet, depth, 2 feet 0 inches.

A one-story building is to be built near the Gas works, for manufacturing asphaltum. Mr. M. A. McCormick will put up the building.

Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney and family, of New York, have taken possession of the Travers cottage on Narragansett avenue for the summer.

Mr. Frank W. Andrews and family, of Boston, have arrived at their cottage on Maple avenue for the season.

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

Could a Remedy WITHOUT REAL MERIT Have Survived for Eighty Years?

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love It.

Every Traveler should have a bottle of it in his satchel. It is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. Once used always wanted; and dealers say "Can't sell any other." Every Mother should have JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Tonsilitis, Colic, Nervous Headache, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps, Pains, Soreness in Body or Limbs. Delays may cost a life. Relieves Summer Complaints like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts. 6 bottles $2.00. Express paid. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Mr. Blaine to take a Long Rest at the President's Suggestion—The President and Cabinet in Philadelphia—Rumors a ty that Sec. Noble is to go to England—A Political R w—Elabrate Memorial Day Services—Many other Matters of Interest.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1891.

The President was so interested in preventing Secretary Blaine from unnecessarily worrying himself over the business of the state department that he sent Representative Hitt, of Illinois, a close personal friend of both himself and Mr. Blaine, to New York to tell Mr. Blaine that there was nothing here which required his personal attention, and to persuade him to take a long rest before again resuming his arduous duties, and he is much pleased at the success which Mr. Hitt met with, and also with the good news he brought of Mr. Blaine's condition. Mr. Hitt told the President that Mr. Blaine only needed a rest to be all right, and he has promised to take that.

Secretary Tracy and Proctor and Postmaster General Wanamaker accompanied the President to Philadelphia Memorial day. The party returned Saturday night.

Secretary Noble is expected to return to Washington this week. The rumor dispensers now have it that he is to succeed Robert Lincoln as minister to England and that Mr. Lincoln is to have the place he occupied in President Garfield's and Arthur's cabinets, Secretary of War, in place of Secretary Proctor, who is to succeed Senator Edmunds. All of which is interesting, and of course possible, but the most diligent inquiry among those who ought to know something about such important changes failed to authenticate the rumors, and it is own that when Secretary Noble lef ro a short time ago he had no idea of retiring from the cabinet before the 4th day of March 1893.

There are a lot of mad democrats in the town. A scheme which has for some time been whispered among the faithful of that party has been exposed, and its friends fear defeated, by a sensational publication.

The article in question set forth the fact that the national association of democratic clubs, the executive committee of which was at the time in session in New York, is engaged in laying the wires for the nomination next year of Senator Gorman. It is well known here that such a movement, managed by some of the shrewdest men in the democratic party, has been quietly going on since early last winter, and that its managers did not wish it to get out because they were not fully prepared to antagonize the Hill and Cleveland people. The original programme, as outlined by a prominent democrat who was very much disgusted at the publication named, was to allow the Cleveland and Hill men to carry their fight to such an extent as to make the nomination of either impossible and then to spring the name of Gorman, backed by the machinery of the democratic clubs, on the party as that of a man whose nomination would be acceptable to all wings of the party. Whether this exposure will result in making or killing the Gorman boom remains to be seen; but it will in either event make the other candidates look with suspicion upon the association of democratic clubs.

No more elaborate and general observance of the ceremonies of Memorial day was ever held here than those of this year. After more than a week of rainy, disagreeable weather the 30th, was ushered in with glorious sunshine, and not a soldier's grave was left undecorated, and Arlington cemetery never looked more beautiful.

It seems to be the general opinion here that England will eventually agree to Secretary Blaine's proposition for a closed season in Behring Sea this year; but there are a few who believe that it is already too late to stop the killing of seals this season, and some think that Lord Salisbury in going to Parliament for authority to agree to Mr. Blaine's proposition, is only intentionally killing time so as to make it too late to interfere with the Canadian vessels which are already illegally taking seals. All admit that it will be extremely difficult, even if both countries earnestly try, to prevent illegal sealing, after waiting until so late in the season.

It is semi-officially announced that Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation, preferring to return to the practice of his profession. There is a general feeling of regret as his administration of the office has been an excellent one.

Notices calling in the 4½ per cent bonds which mature in September are being mailed to the holders of those bonds by the Treasury department. These notices are sent out in compliance with law; but it has not yet been fully decided whether the holders of these bonds will be given the option of continuing them at a reduced rate of interest.

Attorney-General Miller said to-day that he expected the appointments of the judges of the new land Court to be made this week.

J. B.

Our exports of manufactures were nearly $1,000,000 greater in March this year than in March last year. The free traders have told us that the McKinley bill would close to us the markets of the world.

Dude (at the museum)—Think of it, old fel! It's been dead 3,000 yeahs! If it could speak what do you think it would—

Mummy (with a leatherly cough)—For heaven's sake, blow that cigarette smoke the other way!

For pains in the stomach, bowels or kidneys use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment internally.

ONE VOTE

Was enough of a majority to elect a Governor. One bottle of G. O. Taylor Old Bourbon or Pure Rye Whiskey costs but a little money, and in sickness may save a life or be the means of warding off illness, if taken in a moderate and reasonable way. Sold in bottles only, by Druggists and Grocers. Approved and recommended by some of the best chemists and physicians in America. Chester H. Graves & Sons, Proprietors, Boston. Unbranded cases shipped on request. CHESTER H. GRAVES & SONS, Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A New Holiday.

Brother Jonathan's Day is proposed, to begin with June 15th, 1891. On that day the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Connecticut Historical Society will meet at Lebanon "Green," and with patriotic exercises celebrate the restoration of the old "War Office" of Connecticut's first war Governor, Jonathan Trumbull—"Brother Jonathan," Washington called him.

Steamer Etta Moore, which has been making weekly trips to Port Morris, for a little more than a year, bringing marble for the Vanderbilt palace and granite for Ogden Goelet's villa, arrived yesterday morning and it is probable that two more trips will be made, to complete the supply of marble, which is quarried and cut near Tuckahoe, N. Y.

One of the greatest newspapers in the West, the St. Louis Globe Democrat, says "the reaction in favor of the McKinley tariff is the great and shining political fact of the present year."

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE 1891. — STANDARD TIME.

Day	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
6 Sat	4 29	7 26	7 25	6 41	6 37
7 Sun	4 29	7 26	8 52	7 28	7 20
8 Mon	4 29	7 29	9 41	8 17	8 06
9 Tues	4 28	7 30	10 32	9 13	8 55
10 Wed	4 28	7 30	11 10	10 14	9 49
11 Thurs	4 28	7 31	11 41	11 21	10 01
12 Fri	4 23	7 31	morn	....	12 22

New Moon 6th day, 11h. 26m., morning.
First Quarter, 14th day, 7h. 31m., morning.
Full Moon, 22d day, 0h. 12m., morning.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 6h. 16m., evening.

A. O'D. Taylor.

I. Excellent family residence with one acre of land, view of ocean, about one mile out of city (Middletown)—$5,000.
J. Beautifully furnished cottage for the summer season on the "Hill"—$1000.
K. Unfurnished houses—$650; $500; $400; $325; $300. Superior tenements, $250; $225; $180.
L. Sites for Newport residents on Rhode Island avenue, Cranston avenue, Norman-Fay avenue, Kay street, &c.

124 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R.I.
Real Estate Agency.

Marriages.

In Newport, by the Rev. Warren Randolph, Mr. William E. Patrick, of this city, and Miss Annie Hord, also of Newport.

In this city, 1st inst., by Rev. George W. Cutter, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William H. Sherman, to Dr. William S. Sherman.

In this city, 2d inst., at First Baptist parsonage, by Rev. E. P. Tuller, Miss Ellen McKay Munro to Mr. Elijah King, all of this city.

In this city, 2d inst., by Rev. E. P. Tuller, Miss Gertrude Hazard Weaver, daughter of William N. G. Weaver, of Middletown, R. I., to Mr. Charles Perry Slocum, of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 30th ult., Ann Leanon, aged 11 years.

In this city, 1st inst., Mary Hughes of Longford county, Ireland, aged 91 years.

In this city, 4th inst., Miss Rebecca L. Allman.

Suddenly, May 20, in New York, James P. Grant, formerly of Newport, R. I.

At her residence, No. 1 East Fifty-seventh street, New York, in her 90th year, Mary Mason, widow of Isaac Jones and eldest daughter of the late John Mason.

In Providence, 29th ult., Elizabeth A., wife of John H. Brown, 65; 1st inst., Alzada, widow of Emerson Whipple, 85; 3d, Rebecca S., widow of George Danforth, 83; 2d, George D., son of Ellen and the late Patrick D. McElroy, in his 33d year.

In East Providence, 2d inst., Joseph H. Mason, in his 60th year.

In Smithfield, 31st ult., Abby, widow of Abel Smith, in her 84th year.

M. COTTRELL,
Furnishing Undertaker
3 DOORS SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.
Residence, No. 79 Thames Street.
R. C. COTTRELL, Residence, 104 Mill-st.
NEWPORT.

FRAUDS

will be

Perpetrated for Gain.

Unscrupulous manufacturers of medicines are offering to supply the retail druggists with an article put up in RED wrapper, almost identical in general appearance, and closely assimulated in every detail to Carter's Little Liver Pills.

In this way they hope to profit by the merit of Carter's Little Liver Pills, and palm off an imitation on the unsuspecting sufferer and purchaser.

It is the source of wonder to honest people, that there are men ready and willing to perpetrate such frauds.

Let them beware; a day of reckoning will surely come, there are "upright judges" in the land who will punish such people.

When you go for a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills, ask for "CARTER'S" insist upon having "CARTER'S," and see that you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S."

The proprietors of Carter's Little Liver Pills have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to make their value known. True merit always wins with the people, CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS have won.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

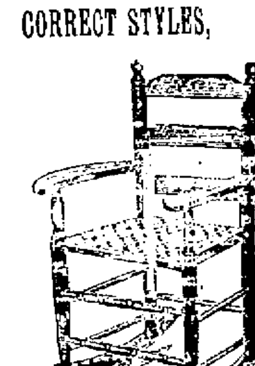
Schreier's
Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,
143 THAMES STREET.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. GREAT Special Sale of Hats and Caps for CHILDREN, in LAWN, PIQUE and Embroidery

THESE GOODS are made of FINE Material and are a GENUINE BARGAIN Call early and SELECT.

THE Leading House | Elegant Trimmed HATS and BONNETS Constantly in Stock. | THE Lowest Prices

A. C. TITUS & CO.,
Popular Dealers.
OUR MOTTO.
FINE GOODS, CORRECT STYLES, LOWEST PRICES.



An immense stock of seasonable goods. The cheapest house in the trade for FURNITURE and CARPETS.

CHINA MATTINGS, THE COOLEST FLOOR COVERING ON THE MARKET.

We have the best selected line of White and Fancy Mattings to be found anywhere.

A. C. Titus & Co.,
The Great Housefurnishers,
225 to 229 THAMES STREET.

California Prunes!

We have the best bargain in Prunes in the city,
2 LBS. OF THE FINEST FOR 25 CENTS.

SARDINES 5 cents a Box.

If you want a fine
October Cheese,
try ours, rich and mild.

Bananas, Oranges,
Cocoanuts, Lemons, Pineapples,
S awberries, &c., &c.

WING & THOMPSON, 172 & 176 B'way, Lake's Corner.

Office of
Inspector of Nuisances.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 12, 1891.

FISH SHALL NOT BE CLEANED IN THE STREETS.

Chapter 24, Section 2, of the City Ordinances reads:—

"No fish shall at any time be gutted, scaled or otherwise cleaned in any of the public streets or squares of said city."

Every person violating the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof pay as a fine a sum not exceeding ten dollar

CHARLES H. LANGLEY,
Inspector of Nuisances, 73 John street.

5-16

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles and Warts permanently cured by electrolysis. This is not a preparation but a delicate operation whereby each hair is treated separately and absolutely destroyed without injury to the skin. Consultation free. Call or send for circular. MRS. E. J. BLAKE, 415 Columbus Ave., Boston, next Hotel Flower. Instruction given and students thoroughly prepared. Increasing demand for the work.

We have a splendid assortment of
EDDY'S
REFRIGERATORS,
THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
at greatly reduced prices.
WM. K. COVELL, Jr.,
163 Thames St.

NOTICE.

If you want purity and richness of flavor, you should try the celebrated

OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR

For Consumption, Indigestion and all ailments requiring stimulants, the "Kentucky Taylor" has no superior, as thousands of physicians from Maine to Texas who have prescribed it for years have testified.

Price $1.25 per bottle—Full quart.

For sale by

SAYER BROS.,

SOLE AGENTS.

A BAD HUMOR CURED

$5,000 Expended on Doctors and Medicine without avail. Gave himself up to die.

Good Wife suggests Cuticura Remedies. Uses them 7 months and is entirely Cured.

I was in the war during 1863-64, and took a heavy cold at Gettysburg, from which I never fully recovered. In 1875 I broke out in sores all over my chest and shoulder, which seemed impossible to cure. I tried all the famed doctors I could find and to no avail. I expended some five thousand dollars trying to find a cure, but could not, and finally giving myself up to die, my good wife suggested to me, one day, to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which were so extensively advertised and used. I followed her suggestion, and am happy to say by diligent application of your CUTICURA REMEDIES for seven months I was entirely cured, after spending five years of time and money without avail, and am as sound and well as ever to-day. You may refer to me if you wish, as I will tell any one who may call on me my experience. C. L. PEASALL, 1 Fulton Fish Market, New York.

April 18, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

These grateful testimonials tell [illegible] CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest [illegible]

[illegible] CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP [illegible] skin and scalp [illegible] disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, [illegible] from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME! In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular, and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster.

Macullar, Parker & Company.

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

112 Westminster Street, . Providence
39 Washington Street, . Boston.

RETAIL CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

112 Westminster Street, . Providence,
400 Washington Street, . Boston.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

112 Westminster Street, . Providence
400 Washington Street, . Boston.

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT

400 Washington Street, . Boston.

WHOLESALE CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

81 Hawley Street, . Boston.

LONDON OFFICE.

30 Golden Square, . London.

10-18

Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight generally slip off the feet.

THE "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO

make all their shoes with inside of heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Colchester"

"ADHESIVE COUNTERS."

SAGE & CO., Boston, Exclusive Wholesale Agents

At Retail by

C. H. BURDICK & CO.
T. M. NORMAN.
G. H. POPPLE.
T. M. SEABURY.
JOHN M. SWAN 9-6

Always Unhappy.

The practically prohibitive duties imposed by the McKinley tariff on cotton hosiery have reduced the production of the hosiery industries of Chemnitz, in Saxony, to such an extent that several thousand Saxon workmen are preparing to emigrate to the United States, bringing their knitting frames with them, and enter into direct, instead of remote competition with American workingmen. It is thus that high duties "protect" domestic labor against the pauper competition of Europe.—[Providence Journal.

How hard it is to please our free-trade friends! A year or two ago our protective tariff keps out capital and skilled labor and invited only poverty, inefficiency, and high prices. Now that capital and skill are coming, and competition is certain to keep down prices, sympathy for the American laborer has become pathetic. The way the free trader would promote American industry is to keep industry from coming, and the way he would protect domestic labor is to have the work done abroad. In the estimation of the average mugwump, it is all right to import the products of pauper labor but all wrong to import the industries and operate them under American conditions, with pauperism eliminated.—[Home Market Bulletin.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the world there is but one cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Saturday, May 30.

The Rhode Island assembly has adjourned until July.

J. & G. Fowler, sugar importers, New York, have made an assignment.

A Gloucester, Mass., young man fell from an electric light pole and broke his neck.

A man at Stockton Springs, Me., died from blood poisoning caused by using a patent corn salve.

The president of the Lynn Athletic club and referee of the recent fatal sparring match were fined $100 each.

Russell Harrison says his father will not be a candidate for re-election unless the Republican leaders demand it.

It is claimed that the Itata, after transferring her contraband cargo to the Esmeralda, sailed direct for Melbourne, Australia.

Maj. Frank B. Hamilton, U. S. A., died at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., of dropsy. His remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for burial.

The Brockton, Mass., common council and school committee are at loggerheads over the proposed enlargement of certain school buildings.

Maj. Hiram F. Gerrish of Concord, N. H., has been appointed deputy state treasurer under the provisions of a recent act of the legislature.

J. N. Leonard & Co., silk manufacturers of Northampton, Mass., have filed a petition in insolvency and offer creditors 50 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are $135,000.

Edward T. Steel & Co., Philadelphia, dry good dealers, have obtained judgment against Raphael & Lavenberg, Boston, woolen dealers, for $11,476, due for woolens sold in 1890.

Miss Sarah H. Hinckley, aged 101 years and 6 days, died at the Old Ladies' home in Bath, Me. Her early life was passed in Georgetown, but she afterward moved to Bath, where she had lived ever since.

Sunday, May 31.

Harrison and Quay are expected to confer next week.

Lawrence, Mass., wool sorters have organized a union.

A genuine American Pooh Bah has been discovered at Baltimore.

There are rumors of Indian hostilities in New Mexico and Arizona.

A committee of artists is to pass on the new designs for silver coins.

Jewish army doctors are not to be allowed to hold their positions in Russia.

The public debt has apparently increased $250,000 during the present month.

Charges are to be preferred against Fall River members of the Mule Spinners' association.

F. B. Pendexter, a photographic printer, has fallen heir to property in California valued at $250,000.

Lord Salisbury believes the French will be satisfied with the house of commons' action on the Newfoundland question.

Dr. Pepper of Philadelphia has given to the University of Pennsylvania $50,000, to go toward an endowment fund of $250,000.

City Treasurer Bardsley of Philadelphia and President Kennedy of the Spring Garden bank is in jail charged with fraud and embezzlement.

M. Thomar, the French explorer, proposes to make a horseback journey from Buenos Ayres to France by way of Central and North America, Alaska, Siberia, Russia, etc.

Monday, June 1.

Prentice Mulford, the writer, is dead.

Rev. Dr. Briggs has sailed for Europe.

French merchant fishermen are rejoicing at the refusal of bait to Americans in St. George's bay.

Charlie Veddo, 9 years old, playing on logs, was drowned in the Connecticut river at Woodsville, N. H.

The standing committees of Maine and Quincy, Ills., dioceses voted against the confirmation of Dr. Brooks.

The French chamber of deputies has agreed to allow the free importation of rawhides and furs into France.

It is said that Don Cameron's name is to be presented for the presidential nomination at the next national convention.

Rev. C. H. Gleason of Somers, Conn. seeks a divorce, charging his wife with criminal conduct with a young Boston minister.

Detectives in the Barnaby case are said to be hunting for a mysterious person said to have caused the disruption in the Barnaby family.

Gen. John L. Hodsdon, who wandered away from his home in Bangor, Me., on Friday, in a fit of mental aberration, was found at Oldtown and returned to his friends.

Thomas Dwyer and John Callahan of Hinsdale, Mass., while walking on the track, were struck by a backing engine and instantly killed. Callahan leaves a widow and three children.

The body found in the Penobscot river at South Orrington, Me., has been identified as that of the colored steward of a vessel lying at High Head wharf in Bangor a few weeks ago, and who fell overboard at night.

Tuesday, June 2.

Ontario crops suffer from drought.

Henry M. Stanley is to lecture in Australia.

The gold miners at Swift River, Me., are still making from $3 to $5 a day.

A Protestant pastor in Lithuania has been banished to Siberia for proselyting.

The customs receipts at New York for May were $7,449,775, against $10,071,517 in May, 1890.

The farmers in western Penobscot, Me., complain that the loupcerviers are killing their sheep.

Eight thousand tailors are now idle in London, and their numbers are constantly increasing.

Miss Eames, the American singer, entertained royalty with her voice at Marlborough house.

There was an enormous procession in Montreal in connection with the fete of Corpus Christi.

Three firemen were probably fatally injured at the burning of a variety theatre at Nashville, Tenn.

A child was fatally injured by a stone thrown through the window of a Wagner car near Shelton, Neb.

Mrs. Duncan, the lady whose husband murderously attacked her in Wales, is reported again very low.

F. B. Kendrick of Lebanon, N. H., has been chosen president of the Mascoma Valley Fish and Game league.

Ten French boys were capsized from a boat at Waterville, Me., and one, Joseph Cary, 13 years old, was drowned.

The labor dictators propose to wage war on the World's fair because the management failed to make pledges as to the wage question.

Notwithstanding the fact that two armed watchmen guard Barnum's grave, it is reported that an attempt has been made to steal the body.

Frederick F. Ayer of New York says of the public library building that he will build for Ayer, Mass., that it will be the handsomest library building in the state.

Wednesday, June 3.

Mr. Blaine left Boston last evening for Bar Harbor, Me.

The North Atlantic squadron will visit Portsmouth, N. H., July 4.

A Texas cowboy and sheriff had a shooting match. Both are dead.

A young lady was killed by jumping from a carriage in Madison, Wis.

The Bath iron works will receive the contract for building cruiser No. 13.

Dr. Albro of Boston is charged with using the mails for a swindling scheme.

Fire on corner of Franklin and Broad streets, Boston, caused a loss of $150,000.

At a meeting of the Actors' Fund of America A. M. Palmer was elected president.

Judge Loomis of Connecticut, as a result of the legislative deadlock, will not sit at the next term.

The pope's committee of cardinals have discovered a deficit of 10,000,000 francs in the Peter's Pence fund.

Reports from the northwest are that rain has broken the drought and improved the crop prospects immensely.

Joseph Payne Logan, one of the most eminent physicians in the south, died at Atlanta, Ga., aged 70 years.

The Boston Gas company must pay damages to a workman injured in an explosion caused by the company's negligence.

A legal fight is likely between the Boston and Maine and Concord and Montreal over the location of new depots at Manchester, N. H.

The office of The Sound Breeze, a weekly newspaper published at Old Lyme, Conn., was burned to the ground. Loss, $3500; partially insured.

Willard R. Smith and Walter Pfeiffer, two Rutgers college students, were drowned in the canal while bathing, at New Brunswick, N. J.

William Cliff, senior member of the well-known ship-owning firm of William Cliff & Sons, who was noted for his philanthropy, died at Liverpool.

James Follet of Grand Bank, N. F., shot and killed his brother Edward on the street, because of the latter's undue familiarity with his brother's wife.

Thursday, June 4.

A monument to Gen. Grant was unveiled at Galena, N. Y.

The anniversary of the Fenian invasion of Canada was commemorated at Toronto.

The Phillips Andover boys won the athletic tournament with the Phillips Exeter boys.

Three firemen were hurt at a fire which damaged the Winsor hotel, Gardiner, Mass., from $9000 to $10,000.

The most glowing crop reports come from both Dakotas and Minnesota, rains having removed every doubt of an enormous wheat crop.

Paris Figaro publishes a story to the effect that Italy has England's written promise of a fleet to protect her against a naval attack by France.

The pope, in order to provide against all possible contingencies, has just completed a definite will. In this document he bequeaths all his personal property to the holy see.

A decision has been rendered against James Whitcomb Riley in a suit growing out of the breaking up of the Nye-Riley combination at Louisville. Damages were assessed at $939.

From Vienna come reports of a general prospective shortage of the crop in all the wheat producing countries of eastern Europe, and an expression of concern over the fact that the tide of gold must be turned again toward the United States.

A Chicago priest refused to christen a child whose parents wished to call it Garfield. The decision was based on the theory that this was not a preeminently Christian name, although the ex-president may have been a good man and a wise statesman.

Friday, June 5.

Ex-King Milan won $20,000 at baccarat in Paris.

Five men were killed by a boiler explosion near Bedford, Ind.

A severe hailstorm did damage to crops and property at Clyde, O.

John Dillon is again talked of as a compromise leader of the Irish party.

A new building connected with the Maine state reform school was burned.

Dr. Charles Fuller of Lincoln, Me., guilty of pension frauds, was sentenced to jail.

A business block and contents at Denisport, Mass., was destroyed by fire. Loss about $20,000.

There are reports of an approaching trial of Dr. Asa Dalton of Portland, Me., on a charge of heresy.

The Connell, Hall & McLester company, wholesale dry goods and shoes, Nashville, Tenn., has assigned.

A body, supposed to be that of the victim of a murder, was found in a ravine near Danbury, Conn.

Great damage to crops and other property and some loss of life has been caused by severe storms in western states.

The American Sugar Refinery company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. instead of the 7 per cent. expected.

Paris stage drivers are moving to make James Gordon Bennett a present in acknowledgment of his generous contribution to their strike fund.

There was a wild scene in the Illinois house over the arbitrary action of the speaker in forcing through a motion reducing the World's fair appropriation to $750,000.

E. M. McPherson, commissioner of foreign corporations for Massachusetts, is in Sioux City, Ia., looking into the affairs of the various companies that carry on business in the Bay State.

1891.			JUNE.			1891.
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon	6 11:26 a.m.	Full Moon	22 0:18 a.m.
First Quarter	14 7:24 a.m.	Third Quarter	28 0:16 p.m.

DAHLIAS, LOT TO CLOSE OUT CHEAP.

Cannas, Pansies, Asters, Zinnias, China Pinks, old-fashion June Pinks, Dwarf Nasturtions, Spirea, double Sunflowers, Hydrangeas in pots and tubs, Honeysuckles, &c., &c.

WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, 348 B'WAY.

Give Johnson's Anodyne Liniment a fair chance, and it always "gets there" when needed.

Use RUHLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, puddings, creams, etc.

Drawing the Line.

Little Johnnie—Was it right to ask Sambo if he had a turkey for Thanksgiving?

Brown—Yes, provided you didn't go further and ask him where he got it.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

AN AGED LADY FOUND DEAD IN A CLOSET

An Employe of the Woman Suspected of Committing the Deed, but He Cannot Be Found—Evidence of a Desperate Struggle.

DEDHAM, Mass., June 3.—A foul murder was discovered in the western portion of this town at a late hour last night. Miss Mary Emmerson's dead body was found in a closet of her house on High Rock street, she having been strangled. The corpse of the murdered woman was discovered by a boarder named Philip Hoffman, a German, who boarded with Miss Emmerson.

Hoffman formerly worked for Miss Emmerson, but for the past few weeks has worked in Boston at the Children's hospital. He would leave the house early in the morning and ride over the road to his work. About a week ago a German who was only known by the name of August came to work for Miss Emmerson. Yesterday morning Hoffman arose as usual, leaving the new man, with whom he roomed, in bed. Miss Emmerson was astir and gave him his breakfast.

When Hoffman, according to his story of the finding of the body, arrived home last night

He Found No One In.

He noticed the table in the kitchen tumbled over, and the dishes smashed upon the floor, and then made search for Miss Emmerson, finding her dead in the closet, which is off the kitchen. Her body was all doubled up, and considerable trouble must have been exercised by the murderer in jamming her into the small space, which is four feet long and two feet wide.

That she had been strangled was plainly apparent, the marks upon her throat showing plainly the impress of a strong hand. Considerable blood was also found upon her clothes and upon the floor of the house. August, the new workman, was not to be found, and he is

Suspected of Being the Murderer.

The purpose of the murder is thought to have been robbery, but as it is not known where the dead woman kept her money this theory of the cause of the brutal murder cannot be substantiated until to-day.

The murdered woman was highly esteemed, was 65 years of age, and conducted a small farm.

The missing German is about 26 years of age and recently came from St. John, N. B. He weighs 180 pounds, is 5ft. 9in. in height, has blue eyes and a light moustache. He speaks badly broken English.

BOSTON, June 5.—It is now positively certain that the mangled body found under the Charles river drawbridge is not that of August Langner, the suspected murderer of Miss Mary Emerson of Dedham. Such is the purport of a message from Chairman Coburn of the Dedham selectmen to Chief Wade of the state police. The police have no trace of the missing murderer, but in his stead they have Philip Hoffman, one of the Germans who boarded at Miss Emerson's. Hoffman was arraigned before Trial Justice Wakefield, and though almost everbody believes him innocent, he was formally charged with the murder—as a matter of precaution, the police say. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail without bail, to await further examination on June 11. The police have found a man working in Wellesley who was a friend of Langner. The name of this man is Huege. He has been in America about three weeks, and, like Langner, came from Westphalia. He says that Langner has tattoo marks that may lead to an easy identification. Both Huege and Langner got work through the German Aid society of Boston.

The following has been posted in Dedham:

DEDHAM, Mass., June 4.—A reward of $500 will be paid by the town of Dedham, for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of August Langner, a German, wanted for murder committed in Dedham, June 2, 1891; 26 years of age, 5ft. 9in. in height; weight 180 pounds; complexion medium; hair brown, eyes dark blue; thin moustache, with about three weeks' growth of beard on his face; has flower tattooed on breast and girl tattooed on right arm, and ribbon tattooed on left wrist; had on a black derby, black sack coat, gray-and-black striped vest, and blue-and-brown pantaloons and black-and-white striped shirt. He has been in this country but three or four weeks, and speaks but very little English.

MAINE'S PROHIBITORY LAW

Denounced by Hotel Keepers—Their Attitude Toward Politicians.

WATERVILLE, Me., June 5.—The seventh annual convention of the Maine Hotel Keepers' association was held in this city yesterday. One hundred and twenty-five were in attendance. Williston Grinnell of Searsport was elected president, E. C. Sweat of Portland vice president, W. H. McDonald of Farmington secretary and treasurer. The prohibitory law was roundly denounced and a formal resolution unanimously adopted pledging members of the association to disregard political affiliations and party lines and support such men only for legislative offices as will unqualifiedly pledge themselves in favor of the repeal of the present law and the resubmission of the so-called prohibitory amendment, as well as the support of local option and high license. A banquet, with speeches, was held at the Elmwood hotel in the evening.

For the Little Ones.

HARTFORD, June 2.—A children's ward has been built as an adjunct to the Hartford hospital and was dedicated yesterday afternoon. There were speeches by Dr. G. W. Russell and Rev. Dr. George M. Stone. The ward will accommodate twenty children. It cost $25,000, of which $10,000 was given by the late Mrs. Julia M. Goodwin.

In Uncle Sam's Hands.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Secretary Foster yesterday took the immigration business at the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston out of the hands of the state board of immigration and transferred it to federal control.

No Love for Hippolyte.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Authentic news has been received here of another revolution in Hayti. The growing discontent against the rule of President Hippolyte broke out on May 28 into an open revolt in the capital, Port-au-Prince.

Behring Sea Bill Passed.

LONDON, June 5.—The bill providing for the issuing of an order in council for a close season in the Behring sea seal fisheries passed its third reading in the house of commons yesterday.

Prison for Ballot Box Stuffers.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The New Jersey supreme court affirmed the conviction of the Hudson county ballot box stuffers and offenders against the election laws in other ways.

Ireland's Population.

LONDON, June 3.—The recent census of Ireland shows a population of 4,706,162 males and 2,317,076 females, being a decrease of 468,674 in the total since the last census.

"Well, your goose is cooked!" exclaimed Snodgrass, as he entered his parlor. "Who has been roasting you this time, love?" asked Mrs. Snodgrass, anxiously.

He (fearful of a rival)—"Bobby, does a young man call here nights to see your sister?" Bobby—"Mr. Wilkins calls on sister, but not to see her, I guess, 'cos they ain't no light in the parlor when they're there."

New Advertisements.

BUCHANAN & LYALL'S PLANET B·L NEPTUNE TOBACCO

BUY B·L TOBACCO

BEST MADE

NOTICE.

I, CATHARINE SOUTHWICK, of Middletown, in the County of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, hereby give notice of my intention to apply for administration on the estate of

Alfred Walter Southwick,

of said Middletown, but who left there over seven years ago and has not to my knowledge been heard from since. The description of said Alfred Walter Southwick at the time of leaving said Middletown was: Height about five (5) feet eleven (11) inches; complexion, light; weight about one hundred and seventy-five pounds; hair, brown; light moustache; age when he left Middletown, about 23 years. Said Alfred left Middletown a little over seven years ago.

CATHARINE SOUTHWICK.

4-18-5m

THE F. F. TEBBETTS Co.
CLOAK STORE.
99 WESTMINSTER ST.
BUTLER EXCHANCE,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Special Reduction Sale!

$3.00 We have 186 Jackets, Reefers and Blazers for Misses & Ladies that cost us $5, 6 & 7, now $3.

$5.00 We have 217 Jackets, Reefers and Blazers for Ladies & Misses that cost us 6.50, 7.50, 8 & 10, now $5.00.

These are two of the big bargains we offer. The whole stock of Ladies' Capes, Wraps and Jackets, Misses' and Children's Reefers are marked just the same way to close them out. Come at once, and we will give you a fine garment, perfect fitting, and at such prices that you never saw the equal of before.

SIGN OF THE GREAT WHITE BEAR

PAY DAYS.
STREET DEPARTMENT.

Employees of the Street Department will be paid on Wednesday of each week at the work where employed. Anyone absent on that day will be paid at the Street Commissioner's office, Long Wharf, on Saturday evening following, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

J. P. COTTON,
Street Commissioner.

Newport, May 18, '91.

New Advertisements.

The Hay Harvest For 1891 And How to Procure It.

Every Farmer's attention will be called to the best Mowing Machine in the market, some old number that his neighbor has proven the merits of in past seasons.

I do not stand in with that kind of trade. I have the best and latest improved Machinery of the age and offer you the following: The Worcester Standard Chain Gear, The Adriance Enclosed or Open Gear with adjustable Frame, The Bradley Enclosed Gear with changable Speed, the Eureka front cut, and last but not behind the times, The Walter A. Woods tubular Steel Frame Mower. Every one knows the merits of Steel in a tubular form for combined strength and lightness. This Mower is a combination of the old Woods and the Dutton Clipper, owing its merits to both of these Machines.

The [WHEELS] are of Forged Steel, [AXLES] of Steel without holes in the centre, driven from both ends, the [GEARS] traverse with the Crass, never clog and are speeded to perfection. [CUTTERS] are open under the Knife with the double-oblique cut, the only Mower on the market that has this. [PITMAN] is of wood with self-lining connections at both ends, to take up the wear. [LIFT] is light, the frame being supported upon a spring of equal balance, [DRAFT] is light, no weight on the Pole, no extra weight of Mower to carry; it has an extension Axle that can be added or detached to increase or diminish the length of cut.

It must be seen to be appreciated. Tried in the field, it proves my claim. Prices on all these Mowers to compete with any of equal value in material and finish.

Repairs for all Mowers and Agricultural Implements.

O. R. Co. and Bullard Tedders, Tiger and other Rakes.

General Repairing of all Farm Implements at

Geo. A. Weaver's,

19 & 23 BROADWAY.

Do You Know Them?

Don't make the mistake of leaving the rising generation out of your calculations. They are not only here and here to stay, but they're here to stay when most of us have gone. What they will be hereafter depends very much on what you make of them now. If you want to retard them and keep them back, dress them in clumsily made, rough clothing; but if you want to develop them and to give them aspirations and ambition in life, you must attire them accordingly. You can find no fault with the appearance of a boy who wears our clothing.

BOYS' SUITS,
age 4 to 14 years,
$1.75 to $10.00

KILT SUITS,
age 2 1-2 to 6 years,
$1.75 to $7.50

BOYS' SPRING OVERCOATS,
age 8 to 14 years,
$6.00 to $10.00

BOYS' KNEE PANTS,
25c. to $3.00

MOTHERS' FRIEND WAISTS
in great variety.

Newport One-Price Clothing Co.,

SECOND FLOOR.

203 Thames Street. 203

New Advertisements.

Invest Your Money Securely

TO

Produce Monthly Income

460 SHARES FOR $750.

Paying $84 per annum in Regular Monthly Dividends.

200 SHARES MAY-MAZEPPA,
200 SHARES BATES-HUNTER,
60 SHARES SAN MIGUEL CON.

$1000 FACE VALUE FOR $750,

ALL MONTHLY DIVIDEND PAYERS.

Price per share: San Miguel Con., $6, par $10; May-Mazeppa, $1.25; Bates-Hunter, 70c., paying 10, 12 and 13 per cent. in monthly dividends on investment. Market values and dividend rates will advance. Extra May Mazeppa dividend in June. Dividends by check. Send for information.

Colorado Mining Investment Company,

JAMES GILFILLAN, Treasurer,
(Ex-Treas. of U. S.)
AMES BUILDING, BOSTON.

PROVIDENCE OFFICE:
CHARLES H. HANDY, Manager.
NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK BUILD'G,
55 Westminster Street.
Rooms 35 & 36.
Elevator 3 Exchange St.

For information, circulars, etc., inquire of

JOHN J. PECKHAM,
Agent for Newport.

2-21-3m

Local Stocks Wanted.

Parties having LOCAL BANK or other Stocks to dispose of, or those in want of INVESTMENT SECURITIES are invited to call on

JAMES H. BARNEY, Jr.,
STOCK BROKER,
301 1-2 Thames Street,

Agent for Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

The Getchell Piano.

This is one of the finest pianos for a medium price in the market. It stands in tune the best of any I know of. It has a full, clear tone and is in a rich mahogany case. Those thinking of purchasing a piano will do well to call and examine this and other instruments that I have, before buying.

JOHN VARS,
172 THAMES STREET,
Entrance through Carr's Book Store.

Hotel Aquidneck,
NEWPORT, R. I.

The above Family Hotel is now open for permanent and transient guests.

E. V. WESTCOTT.

5-9

For Sale.
California Privet.

One year, two year and three year old. Strong and healthy plants,

FOR HEDGES.

H. M. WILSON, cor. West Main Road & Forest Avenue.

5-11-3m

WALTER B. HARRINGTON,
RESTAURANT,
No. 123 Broad Street,
Opp. Narragansett Hotel,
Providence, R. I. 2-7-6m

RHODE ISLAND Hospital Trust Co

Office 60 South Main Street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

PAYS interest on DEPOSITS, subject to checks at sight.

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

All information furnished at this Company's office.

The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, in the settlement of estates, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Receivers, &c., who deposit their funds with this Company, are exempt by law from all personal liability.

Directors.

Amos C. Barstow, Rowland Hazard,
Christopher Lippitt, Edward D. Pearce,
Royal C. Taft, Horatio N. Campbell,
Robert H. I. Goddard, Robert Knight,
George W. R. Matteson, John W. Danielson,
Samuel S. Sprague, Herbert J. Wells,
William D. Ely, John C. Pegram,
Robert I. Gammell, Lyman B. Goff,
William Binney, Eugene W. Mason,
William B. Weeden, George Gordon King.

HERBERT J. WELLS, President,
SAMUEL R. DORRANCE, Vice President
EDWARD S. CLARK, Secretary.

Bits of Information.

Europe's population, $380,200,000.

Great Britain's debt, $3,492,000,000.

The big ocean steamships use 400 pounds of coal a minute.

The Teutonic (565.08 feet long) is the longest steamship.

Paris has 600 miles of streets, 200 miles being bordered with trees.

There are now 19,373 newspapers in the United States and Canada.

The age of an oyster can be told by the number of ridges in the shell.

The Mount Wilson telescope, with a 40-inch glass, has the largest lens.

Private houses of more than seventy-two feet high are prohibited in Berlin since 1887.

According to the last census there are over fifty thousand houses in the city of Boston.

In the city of Berlin, with a population of 1,315,600, there are but 20,800 dwelling-houses.

The fire-proof safe is not a very old institution. The first one was made in 1829 by a type-founder.

Sixty years ago the aggregate wealth of the United States was only $1,000,-000,000; now it is $55,260,000,000.

Statistics show that eight times as many murders are committed in Italy as in any other European country.

At Woolwich Arsenal is the largest anvil. It weighs 600 tons, and the block upon which it rests weighs 103 tons.

The people of this country use three times as much writing paper as those of any other nation, in proportion to their number.

They have no Bible in the French courts to swear on, and the crucifix which was used for that purpose has been removed.

There are twenty-six monarchies and twenty-five republics in the civilized world to-day; sixteen republics are in South America.

Within the Antarctic Circle there has never been found a flowering plant. In the Arctic regions there are 762 different species of flowers.

Statistics show that 500,000,000 of the human race wear clothing, 250,000,000 habitually go without clothes, and 700,-000,000 only cover portions of the body.

The States which in 1892 will take part in a Presidential election for the first time are North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming.

More than 65,000 families of Berlin live in dwellings of one room. About one-tenth of the population of the city are driven to take up their abode in cellars underground.

It is a mistake to suppose that polar research has cost enormously in human life. Despite all the great disasters, ninety-seven out of every 100 explorers have returned alive.

In Delaware only one in a hundred flogged at the public whipping-post appears for a second dose, while 37 per cent. of those sent to jail for similar crimes appear again before two years.

The father of shoemaking in this country is said to have been one Abraham Lovering, who came over in the Mayflower, bringing with him a number of pelts to be worked into footwear for the colonists.

Chicago's area is a little more than 180.57 square miles, Philadelphia's 77.65 square miles. Chicago is probably the largest city in the world. The area of London is 121 square miles; of New York, 41.

Chocolate is used in the interior of South America for a currency, as are cocoanuts and eggs. Norway even now uses corn for coin. In India cakes of tea pass as currency, and in China pieces of silk.

The largest ship canal in Europe is the Great North Holland Canal, from Amsterdam to Helder, fifty-one miles; completed in 1825; 125 feet wide at water surface, 31 feet wide at bottom; depth, 20 feet.

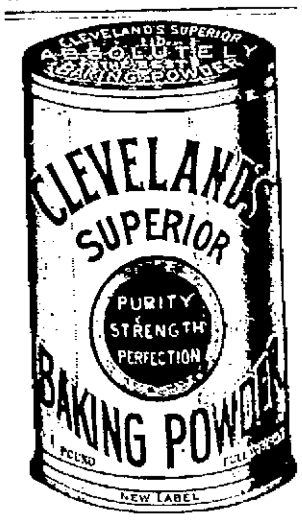
The Superintendent of the Money order Department in the Chicago post-office says that young women are equal to men in the positions they fill. They are swift workers, competent, reliable and do not lose their tempers.

The largest grape vine in the world is that growing at Oys, Portugal, which has been bearing since 1802. Its maximum yield was in 1884, in which year it produced a sufficient quantity of grapes to make 165 gallons of wine.

There are seven varieties of money used in the United States, exclusive of fractional silver. They are gold coin, silver coin, gold certificates, silver coin certificates, silver bullion certificates, greenbacks and national bank notes.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."



Absolutely the Best.

Ask your Grocer for

THE CLEVELAND COOK BOOK,

(free), containing over 300 receipts. If he does not have it send stamp and address to the Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 81 Fulton Street, New York, and a copy will be mailed you. Please mention this paper.

Scientific Miscellany.

Electricity is to send a train "150 miles an hour."

The first submarine cable of French manufacture is now being finished at Calais.

Professor Barnard has brought out an ingenious device for discovering comets, based upon the principle of selenium cell.

A new substitute for ivory, called lactite, has been invented by a Norwegian. It is made from skimmed milk, and will take any coloring.

A Newcastle inventor has applied for a patent to construct cycle wheels without spokes, using instead two disks of very thin steel, riveted together at the rims and axle holes.

The works of watches are now plated with palladium, which is a whiter, lighter and more fusible metal than platinum. About one seventeenth of a grain of palladium will, by electrical deposition, cost the works of an ordinary watch.

A new pianoforte keyboard having six rows of keys has recently been exhibited in Manchester, England. An octave is formed by six keys in two contiguous rows. All the keys are on the same level, and each note is separated from the next by an interval of two semi-tones.

It has been calculated that the electromotive force of a bolt of lightning is about 3,500,000 volts, the current about 14,000,000 amperes, and the time to be about 1-20,000 part of a second. In such a bolt there is an energy of 2,-450,000,000 watts, or 3,284,182 horse-power.

In excavating at Nimroud a number of drains were found covered over with pointed and elliptical arches, each layer being built sloping so that it rested on the one immediately beneath it. This method of building renders a timber-center or scaffolding unnecessary to support the stones until the keystone is in place. Experiments with this plan are now in progress in this country.

By careful experiments made at the United States mint, says The Iron Industry Gazette, it has been shown that $5 are lost by abrasion every time $1,-000,000 in gold coin are handled. The experiments were conducted with bags containing $5,000 each and it was shown that the mere lifting of the 200 bags making up $1,000,000 to a truck to be removed to another vault, resulted in the loss stated, and that their transfer from the truck again made a second similar loss.

The Washburn-Moen Company at Worcester, Mass., is making a series of experiments which promises to transform the rod and wire business. Copper is now used altogether in rods and wire where great strength and resistance to tension are required. Steel lacks this tenacity. It is stated, however, that the company's experts have discovered a process by which steel can be tempered so as to possess this necessary tenacity.

At a recent meeting of the Linnean Society of London Mr. Christy exhibited and described some specimens of honey from different countries. "Arbutus honey," from Turkey, is said to produce great drowsiness and sleep; "Eucalyptus honey," from Mount Barker, Adelaide, Australia, is said to possess valuable therapeutic properties, and "wool-honey," from the Euphrates, which is really honey-dew collected from the leaves of oaks and deposited by aphides.

Some cheap and simple process by which wood, especially sawdust, can be made incombustible is desired by a correspondent of the Bulletin at San Bernardino. The dipping in a solution of tungstate of soda will render sawdust incombustible, although the process may be too expensive to be practicable. It is reported that all the laundry of the ladies of Queen Victoria's household is submitted to this treatment and some actresses, who fear their clothing may be ignited from the footlights, also take this precaution with their underclothing.

Professor G. W. Johnson, in his "Chemistry of the World," explains the character of the acids in many of the food articles used by man. Malic acid predominates in the stems of rhubarb or "pie plant;" the acid in oranges, lemons, etc., is citric; the acid in plums, apples and pears is malic; the acid in gooseberries and currants is a combination of malic and citric; the acid in grapes is a combination of malic and tartaric. Some of the vegetables used though not looked upon as containing acids, do, nevertheless, contain large amounts, as asparagus and cucumbers, for instance. The acid in the former is asparic, while that of the latter is fungin. This last-named acid is one of the most injurious taken into the human stomach as food, which accounts for the common unwholesomeness of the cucumber.

Willow with a Pedigree.

When Alexander Pope visited the Orient two centuries ago he obtained a slip of one of the willows beside the waters of Babylon, whereon the children of Israel hung their harps in days of captivity. Planting the wand upon his return to England, he secured a thrifty tree in time. From this latter Martha Washington procured a twig, which, it is said, she brought to Arlington Heights, with the same result. And now a tree grown from the slip taken from hers has just been planted in the Indiana State House grounds.—[Boston Post.

A Beautiful Thing.

Some years ago the Standard Oil Company put out certificates to the extent of $70,000,000. Since then these certificates have been watered $20,000,-000 and yet they sell today at 60 above par and pay 12 percent dividends. Monopoly is a very beautiful thing for the monopolists.—[Baltimore American.

Giddings—That Young Smithy that got married the other day is a mighty nice fellow.

Peyton—Don't know; I saw him treating his wife the other day as I wouldn't treat my dog.

Giddings (excitedly)—Is it possible? —And she so lovely. What was he doing to her?

Peyton (calmly)—Kissing her.

"I observe the Twistem girls are very lofty in their manner—quite stuck up—since they have got into society," remarked the Judge.

"Well, that's all right and perfectly natural," replied the Major.

"How so?"

"Old man made his fortune in the mucilage business, you know."

"What two beautiful children! Are they twins?" asked an old bachelor of an Austin lady with two children.

"Oh! yes, they are twins," replied the lady.

"Excuse my curiosity, madam, but are you the mother of both of them?"

A BERLIN MODEL DAIRY.

MEATH DESCRIBES A GREAT MILK AND BUTTER DEPOT.

There Ought to Be Similar Establishments in Every City of This Country. That There Are Not, More's the Pity. Milk Cheap and Pure.

"The Right Honorable the Earl of Meath" contributes to The Nineteenth Century (English) a paper which will be full of interest to our dairy and creamery readers. It is a description of a famous model dairy in Berlin. "The right honorable" grows enthusiastic as he recounts its excellences, and small blame to him too. He writes:

Berlin possesses a commercial undertaking which, owing to its success, its rapid growth, the benefit it confers on the people, and the philanthropic manner in which it is conducted, is well worthy of notice. I allude to the immense dairy of Herr C. Bolle.

The business was commenced in 1881 with three carts. Now (1891) 500 men, 110 horses and 107 vehicles are needed to satisfy the demands of customers. The secret of his success lies in the purity, excellence and cheapness of the milk, the precautions which render adulteration impossible, the scrupulous cleanliness practiced in the establishment, and the facilities which are afforded to the poor to become purchasers.

Every driver of a cart is detailed to supply milk to a certain portion of the town. He receives a small map representing his part of the city, with certain spots marked at the corners of streets where the cart has to stop and sell milk to all who care to purchase.

The employes are shielded against temptation to dishonesty by the milk being placed entirely out of their control. The cans, which are made to contain certain measured quantities of milk, are locked and placed inside the cart, which consists of an enormous metal box on wheels, with holes just large enough to admit the taps from the cans inside to be pushed through. When the metal box is closed it is impossible to tamper with the milk. Outside, just above the holes where the taps appear, the nature of the contents of each can, and the price, are clearly painted. As it is known exactly how much each can holds, the employe whose duty it is to sell the milk is responsible for its value, and has to produce the sum which represents the amount of milk missing when the cart returns to the dairy. A similar arrangement is pursued in regard to the sale of butter and cream cheeses, which are handed to the employe in convenient sized pats and shapes, each having its price clearly stamped upon its face.

The following are the articles sold, delivered from cart into kitchen:

Pure milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, cream and whipped cream. Finest butter: First quality, second quality and third quality. German cream cheese; Square cheese, Bamm-dour, Harz, Camembert, Moabite and Neufchatel. Children's milk in sealed bottles, sterilized milk, Kefyr, sugar of milk, raspberry, cherry and currant sirup in bottles.

Three traveling inspectors are continually employed in watching over the cleanliness and proper handling of the milk from the time it leaves the dairy until it reaches the customers' hands. Almost all the work necessary for the maintenance and repair of this large establishment is carried out on the premises; for instance, there are locksmiths, blacksmiths, coopers, painters, carpenters and joiners.

In autumn and winter from 35,000 to 40,000, and in spring from 45,000 to 50,000, liters of milk are brought daily to the dairy from the different Berlin stations. This enormous amount is poured into great vats or basins after being carefully tested to insure its sweetness. It is then passed through a filtering apparatus, by which all impurities are arrested, and flows into different parts of the building according to the nature of the treatment it is destined to undergo. One of the specialties of this gigantic dairy is the production of sterilized or germless milk. After the destruction of all germs through the application of heat, carefully regulated so as never to reach the boiling point, the milk, which is sent to customers in sealed bottles, can be retained sweet and fresh for several days.

The measure called a "liter" contains about one pint and three-quarters.

It is pleasing to read that Herr Bolle regards his employes as his own family in the interest he takes in their welfare. If the profits of the concern rise above a certain percentage they are divided among the employes. A hall for all manner of meetings is provided for them; also a restaurant, in which for small sums they can obtain excellent food. A good school is maintained for their children, also a chapel for religious services, in which the employes receive spiritual instruction every Saturday afternoon. A grand organ has been built in the chapel and there is a choir from among the employes. Herr Bolle maintains classes in which his employes learn wood carving and music. There is a Sunday school for the children.

But this is not all. A chemical laboratory for making pure sugar of milk and for testing the milk as it arrives from the country is connected with the dairy. Part of the sugar of milk is sold to the druggists. Part of it is added to ordinary milk for the use of infants. There are cows kept solely for the purpose of giving milk for the babies, and they are separated from other animals. They are fed throughout the year on similar selected fodder.

There is a great demand for this milk, which is sold to the public for the use of infants in sealed bottles. The greatest care is taken to cleanse all utensils after use. There is one department entirely reserved for this purpose. Every receptacle is carefully washed with soda and water, and then steam is forced into and through it. Thus every possibility is removed of any sour matter being left behind to contaminate and turn the milk when the vessels are next used.

In conducting the above undertaking to a successful issue Herr Bolle has given conclusive proof, if indeed proof be needed, that a practical interest in the welfare of employes is not inconsistent with the acquisition of wealth, and has, I am assured, been the means of visibly improving the physical condition of the poorer children of the German metropolis by supplying them at their very doors with cheap and pure milk, for lack of which, in days gone by, they not infrequently pined and died.

The low stature and weakly frame of many a child in our own large cities, and even in the country, is in great measure due to the absence of milk from its diet. The offspring of the British workingman is largely fed upon tea without milk, and white bread, from which the most nourishing part of the flour has been removed—an insufficient and unnourishing diet, which will never produce strong and healthy men and women, and which, I fear, is rapidly becoming customary in the country as well as in the town. We British lack neither enterprise nor capital. Why should not London and each of our large towns possess its Bolle as well as Berlin? Let us hope that energetic, patriotic and capable spirits will unite self interest with philanthropic desires, and in enriching themselves restore to the working classes that wholesome beverage and food which, from various causes, has within recent years been gradually but surely disappearing from the dietary of the poor.

Barrel salt contains lime. When therefore you use it to salt butter you encourage the production of a first class article of soap.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

HORTICULTURAL SUBJECTS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

The Apple Orchard—Professor Bailey Tells That Carbonate of Copper Is a Sure Remedy for the Scab Fungus Which Works Such Havoc.

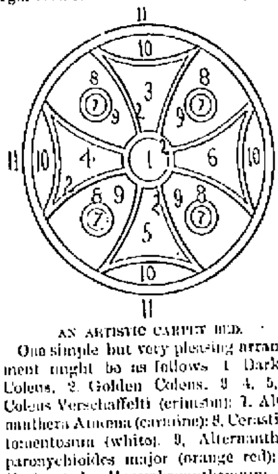
In an address on apple trees and their enemies Professor Bailey expressed the opinion that a large part of the apple failure last season was due to the unusual and early development of the scab fungus. He said: The last two seasons have demonstrated that carbonate of copper is a sure remedy for the apple scab fungus. It is not yet fully demonstrated just what are the best times to make application, but it is necessary to begin before the flowers open, and to make from four to six applications between that time and the 1st of August. Three applications at any rate should be made—one before the blossoms open, one just after they fall and another three or four weeks later.

These applications, even when a half dozen, need not cost more than fifteen to twenty-five cents for a large tree for the whole season, counting both materials and labor. A good formula is as follows: Dissolve one ounce of carbonate of copper in one quart of aqua ammonia; dilute with 100 quarts of water when ready to apply.

This scab fungus appears to be somewhat worse on low and undrained lands than upon high and warm elevations, although the latter are never by any means exempt in the infected regions. Some growers think that the scant foliaged varieties, like Spitzenburg, are most seriously injured. The growth of the wood is very scant because of the unhealthy foliage.

Carpet Beds.

The plan of carpet beds here reproduced from Popular Gardening has been carried out with fine effect. This plan is capable of wide adaptability not only as regards size, but the selection of plants.



AN ARTISTIC CARPET BED.

One simple but very pleasing arrangement might be as follows: 1. Darkest Coleus. 2. Golden Coleus. 3. 4, 5, 6 Coleus Verschaffelti (crimson): 7. Alternanthera Amœna (carmine): 8. Cerastium tomentosum (white). 9. Alternanthera paronychioides major (orange red): 10 Variegated Mesembryanthemum: 11 Echeveria secunda glauca.

The Medlar.

The medlar, a native of Europe, has been grown for many years in the southern Atlantic states, and to some extent in California. It is, however, classed as a second grade fruit and has never attracted any special attention. The fruit, which is of a dark brown color when ripe, varies from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, and somewhat resembles the persimmon in shape. Like the sapodilla it is not good to eat until the first stages of decay have softened the pulp. It has then a rich, sub acid flavor. The tree, says California Fruit Grower, is small but handsome, and is frequently used for making hedges.

Shading Young Trees.

A nurseryman who has seldom had occasion to replace a tree that has died says that his success is the result of a very simple but seldom failing precaution. When the tree is planted a piece of wood not less than three inches wide and high enough to reach the lowest branches should be driven into the ground just south of the tree. This keeps the sun off it during two-thirds of the day, and prevents the sap and bark being burned up before new roots have been formed. Any one adopting this plan will be certain to have success with his trees, no matter how poorly they look when first planted out.

For Outdoor Roses.

Joseph Harris says: For outdoor roses in permanent beds my experience leads me to think that it is desirable to get the subsoil rich in nitrates. I have used nitrate of soda for several years, and the longer I use it on a bed of roses the more vigorous are the plants, and the more luxuriant and glossy are the leaves. I give them a heavy dressing every spring, and I presume the subsoil is rich in nitrates, and that the roots follow the food

Money In a Vineyard.

G. J. Carpenter, in a paper on grapes, showed that his vineyard had almost paid for itself in the first three years, and that in the years following the products were nearly clear gain. He recommends the Brighton, Goethe, Worden, Agawam, Concord and Elvira for a large vineyard.

Worth Knowing.

Remember that the watermelon requires more space than does the muskmelon.

Phlox drummondii varieties as a rule come true to name when raised from seed.

Mr. E. W. Wood names the Pocklington, Hayes and Niagara as among the most desirable white grapes for market.

Don't kill the toads; they are too valuable as insect destroyers.

Red Jacket is the name given to a new variety of gooseberry.

There are two new strawberries that The Rural New Yorker recommends for trial; one is Michel's Early and the other Lovett's Early.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Freight is unloaded by electricity.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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MERCHANTS' BANK

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Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
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Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,080,960
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,834
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,250,564
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,709,921
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	6,727,000
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,555,191
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,425
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,441
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,383,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	1,976,091
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,499,185
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	6,332,056
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,886,677
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,887,175

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7-2

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Who represent the best English and American Companies. Then if your property is damaged by

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Or your plate glass broken, your losses will be promptly met and settled. In all losses which have occurred at this agency, have always given satisfactory and

Liberal Settlement.

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This Company has paid the people of Rhode Island more than $500,000 in losses promptly and satisfactory settlements.

It insures against both fire and lightning, has a liberal form of policy and furnishes the best insurance at the least cost.

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H. C. WATERS, Secretary.

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Agent at NEWPORT, R. I. - HENRY BULL, JR

FINE Florida Oranges

25c. Per Dozen

—AT—

Geo. M. Hazard's Market,

92 BROADWAY.

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THE CHIEF JUSTICE, by Karl Emil Franzos.
THE NIGHT OF THE THIRD ULT., by H. F. Wood.
PART OF THE PROPERTY, by Beatrice Whitly, author of The Awakening of Mary Fenwick.

GEO. H. CARR'S,
172 Thames Street.

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REAR OF POST OFFICE.

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Blank Books, Wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper cutting.

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4

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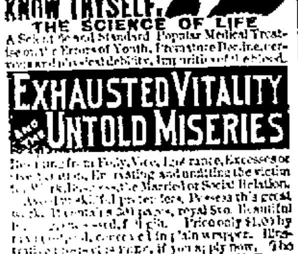

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A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

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CAPITAL, $500,000

Transacts a general Banking and Trust Business.

Interest paid on deposits.

Legal depository for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, Etc.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE COMPANY as shown by the annual returns to the State.

Aug. 1, 1887, Commenced business.

Nov. 15, 1887,	Aggregate resources	$680,321.70
" 21, 1888,	" "	1,682,217.74
" 19, 1889,	" "	2,240,031.20
" 18, 1890,	" "	2,719,194.01

SAMUEL P. COLT, President.
A. L. CALDER, Vice President.
J. M. ADDEMAN, Treasurer. 5-23

NEW ENGLAND Loan and Trust Co.

DES MOINES, IA. OMAHA, NEB. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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PAID CAPITAL, - $500,000.

We offer Land Debentures, Guaranteed Mortgages, yielding SIX PER CENT., and Municipal Bonds.

We handle no securities which we have not carefully examined and cannot fully recommend.

We refer to JOHN P. SANBORN of this paper, and to over 50 Trust and Insurance Companies, Colleges and Savings Banks. Send for full particulars.

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6-8

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Practical Tinsmith

and AGENT for the

CYCLONE Furnaces.

Fifteen of these Furnaces set here last season, always with a guarantee. All kinds of tin work done and estimates cheerfully given.

No. 7 OAK STREET.

Cigar Cabinets.

Air-tight cabinets holding 50 cigars

ENGLISH Briar Pipes

with coin silver mountings. Finest imported goods. Headquarters for

FINE • GOODS

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PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

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PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING and GRAINING. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to KALSOMINING.

NEWPORT HARD WAX POLISH

SILVER WARE.

The price of silver has been declining for some years back, but it looks now as if there would be a reaction and silver will be higher. If you are in want of silverware for the table, now is the time to purchase while the price is low. We have a large stock on hand at the low prices. Call and see,

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DENHAM'S.

ASTHMA CURED!

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE

A SINGLE TRIAL convinces the most skeptical. Instantly relieves the most violent attacks; insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other remedies fail. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is effected in all CURABLE CASES.

German Asthma Cure is sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Trial package free to any address for stamp. R. SCHIFFMANN, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

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All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully given.

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Kindles quickly and
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Especially good for open grates.
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Have a nice line of

Polished Top Tables from $1.50 up.

Also a nice line of

Bookcases, Chamber Suits, Fancy Tables, Screens and Chairs.

Our prices are as low as the lowest. Call and examine our stock.

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Furniture of all Descriptions, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

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MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS'

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LATEST STYLES

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LOWEST PRICES.

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Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a specialty.

Liveries of every description made to order

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MEN'S FLANNEL SUITS

JUST RECEIVED

Our full line of men's

YACHT

—AND—

Flannel Goods

In prices from

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For the Grand Army:—we can do you good in

GRAND ARMY SUITS.

We have the

LARGEST and BEST

Variety

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Straw Hats

we ever offered.

218 & 220 Thames-st.

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1-10

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I would call attention to my stock of

OVERCOATS,

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SUITS,

which is the largest and best I have ever had. Also a large stock of

NECKWEAR

Just received.

JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

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Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

McLENNAN BROTHERS,

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NEW

Spring Woolens.

HENRY D. SPOONER

200 THAMES STREET.

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A Fine assortment of

Artistic Wall Papers

In the latest coloring from 20c. per roll.

Also, English Muslin for Curtains,

(Fast Colors) from 25c. per yard.

A large assortment of

UPHOLSTERING GOODS

—FOR—

Furniture Coverings and Curtains.

I would be pleased to have you call and examine my goods and prices.

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Corner DeBlois Court,

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Christmas Goods.

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Fine Imported Chocolate and other Confectionery from Mr. Frank Sobrick, supplier to the Imperial Court of Germany.

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Imported French and German Baskets

of the finest patterns are to be sold at very low prices at

S. Koschny's,

230 & 232 Thames St.

AS AN

Extra Inducement

TO PUT

KIN CHUN

TEA

Before the People

WE SHALL

GIVE AWAY

THE HANDSOMEST

Pony Team

In the Country.

Value $1,000.00.

John B. DeBlois & Son.

6-2s

Parties Intending to Visit Newport

This coming Summer are reminded that I will be on hand, as for the past eight years, to convey baggage and freight. Also that when requested to do so, I can meet incoming trains or boats with carriages or stages for passengers.

H. A. Thorndike,

Truckman and Expressman.

OFFICE

65 & 67 Bridge Street.

P. O. BOX 363.

Old Solace Whiskey,

Sold in bulk, also in white flint glass bottles holding full quarts.

Windmill HOLLAND GIN,

Sold in bulk, also in imported white glass bottles holding 1 qt. and ½ pt. (Imperial) measure

For sale by

Dennis W. Sheehan,

Sole Agent for Newport.

11-13

[Written for the Mercury.]

MARTIN LUTHER DEADEYE.

His Remarkable Escape from Pirates and no Less Remarkable Experience on an Island of Alabaster About Which but Little is Known—How He Acquired the Name of E Pluribus Unum While Still There—An Account of King Gum-ba-lin-go, and the Wonderful Gifts that He Possessed in His Day—The Burial Place of Kings, and the Government of the Island—Deadeye's Reception by King Rather-ban-di and His Daughter, the Princess Com-o-sal-lie, and His Final Escape from the Island.

There was a time in the history of American commerce when the carrying capacity of a vessel counted for more than any speed that could be got out of her; and the interval between the fitting out of a ship for India and her return, seemed less long and tedious when the owners had the feeling that her depth of hold and breadth of beam would admit of heavy loading. A voyage to China was a comparatively safe one, the margin was large, and if those who engaged in the trade could wait, they had in the end seldom cause to complain. Fortunes were made in the trade when it was first opened; it rapidly expanded, and as it did so the profits were lessened, for there were more to share in them; but still, at the time my story began—the beginning of the present century—one could count on a return of from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. Outward cargoes were confined in nearly every case to furs and naval stores, and in the run specie was stored, to be invested with the proceeds of the cargo, in silks, coffee and spices, according to the market to which she sailed.

The brigantine Brimrose, a staunch vessel, was launched, fitted out and sailed from New York for Batavia, under Captain Abraham Billings—"Captain Abe," as every one called him. As mate of the White Wing he had acquired some knowledge of eastern waters, and as he was accounted a plucky fellow and a good sailor, he was put in charge of her. It was his first command. That he had the confidence of his owners, who were the owners of the White Wing was evident; for they had built the Brimrose for him. The mates were appointed when Captain Abe urged me to go with him, promising to give me the first vacancy. On these terms I shipped before the mast; for I had been long on shore, waiting for an opening, and wanted to be off. The cargo was light. In the hold were stowed several invoices of Maderia, sent out by the owners and their friends, to ripen during a long voyage across the tropics. The specie, in cask, as usual, was stored in the run.

All went well and there was but little to break the monotony of sea-life until we neared the equator, when the old salts turned their quids and planned to show the green ones how to cross the line in nautical style. There was plenty of fun, but this, like all good things, came to an end; and then we settled down to the same routine until we neared Ascension Island, where we stopped to get a supply of Turtles and turtle eggs; for all hands were already tired of salt junk, and there was still a long run before us. But stopping there was the most unfortunate thing that could have happened.

We ran in on the west side of the island; eggs were plenty, and we had no difficulty in getting as many turtles as we wanted. The last boat had come off, and just as we were about leaving, a schooner, evidently there for the same purpose, came out from the other side of the island. The moment she saw us she hove to and opened her ports, showing that she was a pirate; but a pirate in those waters was about the last thing the captain looked for. Her appearance there was quite accidental.

The West Indies and the Spanish Main had been the cruising grounds of freebooters, who knew the intricate passages between the lesser Islands and rocks and reefs; behind which they found shelter at almost every turn. One rover hung about the windward Islands, another preferred the Bahamas, while a third kept to the Virgin Islands and the Mona passage. The Barnacle, the schooner that had come so suddenly upon us, was most at home on the northern coast of Brazil; running as far south as Natal and as far north and west as Cayenne and Surinam, with a harbor at Fernando de Novanha—an island so difficult of approach as to be rarely visited. Under the over-hanging cliffs of the mountain, that is really the island, a vessel could hide from observation, and still have an eye to everything that was passing. A determined effort had been made to capture this noted pirate, for she had been more than usually audacious; and to be out of the way for a season, she was running over to the coast of Africa, where she could keep her hand in, by plundering slavers of the gold dust and ivory they might chance to have on board. It was while pointing in that direction that she turned aside as the Primrose had done, to gather eggs and turtle.

Captain Abe was not a man to give up his vessel without a struggle; but the schooner was swarming with men, and as soon as she ranged along side they poured over the deck, tore open the hatches and threatened with death any-one who stood in their way. There was but little to tempt them in the hold until they came to the pipes of wine. These they hoisted on deck, stove in the heads, and soon they were all, captain and crew, beastly drunk—too drunk to be even quarrelsome.

Captain Abe saw it all and when the right moment came at a signal from him, we pitched the drunkards over the rail on to their own deck; cleared the yards that had fouled with the schooner, trimmed the sails and flew off before the wind. The schooner, when last seen was drifting, without a stitch of canvas drawing, or a hand to guide her. On we rushed, nor slackened speed till we no longer feared pursuit. In not keeping on at the same rate we made a mistake.

When the debauch was over, there came to the rover a realizing sense of what he had lost. He knew enough of trade to know that we were outward bound for an India cargo; with coin on board, heaps of coin, that, through his own folly, had slipped through his hands. To the cape she had evidently headed, was his immediate conclusion, and to the cape he turned his own prow. Like a blood hound, he kept to his course, never seeing the object of his search, but never, for a moment, giving over. The Cape had been doubled, and still she kept on. At last as she neared the Strait of Sunda, with the island of Panitan well on the starboard, the two vessels sighted each other, and at once prepared for action, for the recognition was mutual. The rover was fully armed, while the Primrose had only a few guns for defence, and her men had but little skill in gunnery.

A stern chase is a long chase and the Primrose, a good sailer, might have kept distance enough between her and the enemy to get to a place of safety, had she not been crippled in her spars, which enabled the rover to come up with her and finally to board. In the mean time we had run by Kaisers Point and Island, and were well over on the coast of Sumatra, when a horde of Malaya pirates, from behind the islands of Lampong Bay, attracted by the firing, came down upon us. There were legions of the half-naked thieves, and they poured in upon both decks like a swarm of locusts. Captain Abe, when last seen, was fighting, hand to hand, with the captain of the rover. Five of us, including the second mate, jumped into a boat along side, and pushed off unobserved; for the Malays were too intent on plunder to see what we were about. She was a queer craft, too large to be called a boat, and too small to be classed as a junk. Forward she was decked over; and when we got off far enough to inspect her, we found that all she had on board was a lot of rice and cow peas. Fortune favored an effort to get out into open water; but where we were, or what course to steer no one knew, and all we could do was to keep on running and trust to Providence.

After sailing two days without chart or compass, we saw land looming up—a land of lofty mountains, marked by precipices many hundred feet in height, fringed by enormous trees and tumbling water-falls. When we ran into a little bay, the outlet of a creek, and stepped on shore, it was with a feeling that man had never been there before—that we were the discoverers of some island—perhaps a continent. Looking inland there was a long vista, with trees new to us on either hand. Up the valley, with a cautious step and a careful eye, we walked; when a sea-kite sailed overhead with a fish in her talons. As she passed we shouted, which so startled her (she was evidently not familiar with such sounds) that she dropped the fish—a herring, so like those we get from Taunton, that the sight of it really made me homesick. Looking up, other kites hove in sight, each with a fish, and as often as we shouted we gained an additional fish—not all herring, for among them were fish new to us, with an occasional chicken cod and a flounder or two. Nor was this all: for our shouting had scared away a tiger that had killed a zebra, and was about to make a meal off of it. That we were in a tiger country was not encouraging; but there was the zebra, had on easy terms; and we helped ourselves to steaks, following the stripes in its hide in our cutting. The rice and peas fell off immensely in our estimation after making these discoveries.

The next day it was agreed that we should push up the valley, to take in the lay of the land; but as a matter of prudence, it was thought best that one of our number should stay behind as boat keeper—not that we had any fear that any one would molest us or take the boat. It fell to my lot to stay and the others left in high spirits. They never returned. For a time I amused myself in watching the flight of parroquets, green pigeons and other bright plumaged birds, screaming in the branches; and in the sunshine that struggled through the foliage, swarms of parti-colored insects kept up a humming noise. The hours flew by, and my distress, when I became alive to the misfortune of being left there alone, unnerved me. I did not dare to go in search of my companions, and I grew so alarmed as the day passed without a sign from them, that the stirring of a bough set my hair on end and filled me with terror. After the second day I could stand it no longer, and, casting off pushed out to sea—jumped from the frying pan into the fire; for ere night, the heavens, till then calm and serene, were covered with black clouds, that writhed and twisted like huge snakes, and in wild confusion rushed along before blasts that filled the air with strange and awful sounds. On each side of the sun, which was blotched with red, there was a mock sun, and the mock suns were encircled by rainbows, crossed by other bows, that held out no promise of clearing weather. The waves were beaten down by the blasts, and the sea-birds, terrified, hurried screeching away in search of shelter.

Before day the boat ran upon a marshy shore. When it was light I could see a man, who showed a disposition to be friendly, and beckoned me to come on shore. Was it man or beast? I could hardly say. Man or beast, he was deformed; had bow legs and a flat nose, and he wore a girdle of spotted skin. I had no choice but to land, for I could not keep to the boat; and by signs he held out a promise of food. Following him, a few steps brought into view a number of women behind some bushes. They had necklaces of shells the size of oyster shells, but of clothing little or nothing. They at once examined my limbs, which were snowy white as compared with their dusky skin; grinned a ghastly grin, bound my hands and for two days kept me in a pool of water up to my waist, to the delight of the leeches that shared the water with me. When the loss of blood had so reduced my hands that I was able to shake off the straw rope, I made my way back to the boat unobserved—weak, naked and nearly starved. With the little strength that I had left I pushed off, and once more was drifting on an unknown sea. How long I drifted I never know; but one day I was roused by a strange voice, and a rough hand that gave me a drink, which was ahead of any grog I had ever tasted, and which set me up amazingly.

Looking around I saw that we were approaching an island that sparkled in the sunlight, for its rocks of alabaster were surrounded by a wall of hewn marble, five fathoms high; so deftly put together that at a little distance one could not see the joints. On the top of the wall there was a deep and perforated border, worked into fantastic shapes, with here and there colossal figures that defied one to say what they were, or what they were supposed to be doing.

When we reached the landing the gates were thrown open and we entered. Within the gates there were monster figures, hand in hand, dancing; and behind them a row of arches, chipped out of alabaster. Then there were great statues of brass, arches in which silver bells hung from silver chains, were swinging in the air; and in the open square, to which I was led, there was a great serpent in brass, with other serpents, spotted green and black, coming out of its breast, having each in its mouth a woman screeching, with disheveled hair. The mother snake or serpent had a lizard in her mouth, and the lizard in turn held up an elephant. The tail of the lizard, with flexible joints, was twenty fathoms long, and was worked from within by the wise men, to whom the people told their dreams. The one street, a furlong and a half in length, was flanked by a double row of houses, adorned with pinnacles, painted and gilded, and set off with the skulls of those who had once lived in them. Back of the houses there was a high hill, higher than the dwellings, composed wholly of bones, and every bone placed there was registered in the bone-or-too-or-mor, the treasury of the dead. At night lights were suspended from the pinnacles, and lanterns were hung in the street; that all who passed and repassed might be seen of men, and known to those who kept ward and watch.

There were temples without number. One was to the god of the spots on the sun; another one was to Com-o-sal-lie, the mother of kings, with scores of other places of like note; but the one set apart for the burial of kings was the most gorgeous. Seventeen kings had been buried there, according to the tally notched on the door post. Each of these kings was buried with treasures, idols and vestments of gold. The air was filled with precious odors, and the walls were hung with damask, woven with threads (hand spun, so they said) of many colors. Here rested Gum-ba-lin-go, who, during a long and prosperous life and reign, had never been known to eat or drink or sleep; and to touch even the hem of his trowsers, was to be cured of any disease, chronic or otherwise. By the side of the coffin, which was of beaten gold, there was a stack of six hundred bars of gold, pledged to the man who could do the like, come he from far or near.

To the king I was brought. He was a sorry looking fellow among so much splendor and showed evidently that he had run low in store clothes. He was seated upon the knee of a giant in brass, amusing himself with a number of trained animals—an elephant that bellowed like an ox and whistled for the dog, and a cinnamon bear on a tight rope. He received me kindly, offered me a cheroot, a foot in length and an inch in diameter, and after taking a fresh light asked my name and parentage, to which I could make no reply, not knowing his gibberish; and, besides I was absorbed in what was going on. The king scowled and repeated his question with a little more emphasis. Just then a dragon, made of silk and paper and bamboo twigs, was let loose from the wall above, and when it came flying down and lighted upon the back of the cinnamon bear, I shouted "E Pluribus Unum!" "E Pluribus Unum, it is well," said the king in a dignified tone. "E Pluribus Unum" shouted the chamberlain obsequiously. "E Pluribus Unum," cried the people on the square; "E Pluribus Unum," came back from the warders on the walls; and from every temple, and high up on the alabaster hills the words came fainter and fainter, as they were wafted on and were telegraphed back from the summit of High-land-hi, the great mountain in the centre of the island, and which formed a part of the tomb of the kings. From that day I was known as E Pluribus Unum. So all the people addressed me; but the king called me "Plu" for short.

King Rath-er-ban-de, for that was his name, was very rich and spent his money freely. He ruled with a gentle hand, and no one had aught to complain of. In the heart of the mountain there was a mine from which a barrel and a half of gold, struck measure, was taken every day and was brought to the palace and turned into a bin, for family use. By night the bin was always dry, but this disturbed no one for on the morrow it would be filled again.

The island did not afford hunting, and the animals that served to amuse the king were brought there from Wa-tha-gro, a distant land known only to the priests, who kept the king supplied. But there was good duck shooting—ducks that laid red and blue eggs—all red or all blue, as the case might be, and the shooting was done with an arrow and a hollow-reed, a kind of elongated blow-pipe, made with swivel joints, for the convenience of handling when not in use. There was good fishing, and the king took to the sport when the fish were biting freely. His favorite cast was for the up-he-cum, which had a spinal fin like a stickleback, a vicious looking head and a nose like an ox. When hooked it would swell up to a girt of several fathoms. One less in bulk than a hogshead was not worth the handling. The blu-a-pipo had a black snout and tusks like a boar, a fathom long, but the luk-a-me was like a monster lizard, green and black between great rows of bristles when anything went wrong with it. When it came up it caught at the gunwale with a grip that made the king roar with laughter, but it was quite another thing with me to unhook the monster.

The king, as all kings are expected to have, had a favorite daughter named Com-o-sal-lie after the goddess Com-o-sal-lie, the mother of kings. She was beautiful, as beauty went on the island and was carried about in a kind of palanquin. Her raiment was of broidered work and the bright plumage of birds, curiously woven together, her hair was braided with threads of gold and her girdle was of jewels of such kinds as the island afforded. But what pleased her most, was a bit of looking glass set in the handle of my jack-knife. Seeing that it took her fancy I was but too happy to lay it at her feet, which raised me wonderfully in her estimation. It was a new toy, more to her than a fan to a Spanish maiden. It hung from a ribbon at her waist, and without it she was never seen. When I had learned to talk with her and the king, and told her of my own land of mirrors and watches, and smelling bottles, and the like, she pouted and said she could never be happy without such things, would never marry without a proper outfit, which almost broke the king's heart, for he looked for a successor, and his son's wife was childless. He had heard of the far off lands through a shipwrecked sailor, where they had great ships and towns and villages, but it was so long ago that it had the vagueness of a dream, and however much he might wish to go there for his daughter's sake, he dreaded having anything to do with other people, aside from not knowing how to make the connection, and so he came to me to help him out, which was exactly what I wanted.

Without such an opportunity I knew I could never leave the island. The thought of remaining there was distressing, and even if the king had given me his daughter, I could not have been contented. And so I told him to keep a lookout on the great peak of High-land-hi, to signal the appearance of any vessel on the far off horizon, for I knew that no vessel would willingly come very near to such a bristling heap of rocks. Weeks and months passed, the seasons came and went and Com-o-sal-lie grew petulent at the long delay. I too began to despair. At last the signal flag, a kind of bunting made of jute, so long looked for, was hung from the peak of Highland-hi, and all was bustle and confusion, for everybody was astir, and Com-o-sal-lie could hardly contain herself. A ship, ten miles away, was seen drifting lazily for want of wind, and in a boat not exactly a junk and yet more than a yawl that had been kept in readiness, with a crew I had drilled, I pushed off, my bag stuffed with a rig that would become the envy of a king, and under the after seat a peck of gold, taken from the family bin, was carefully stored. The ship from Salem, bound for Formosa for a cargo of tea, had got so near to the island, owing to contrary winds, as to be discovered by the lookout. Seeing that we were heading for her and thinking the boat was some kind of a queer pilot, she closed up her sails and waited for us to hail her. Once on board it did not take me long to strike a bargain with the captain, who found that he would be well paid for taking us into port and he agreed to drop the boat on the home voyage as near to the island as it would be safe for him to go.

I was true to my trust, bought liberally for the king and Com-o-sal-lie, retaining only gold enough to take me home and have a little over. Large and small mirrors, an eight-day clock, a music box, hand organ, Jews harp (the latter for the king) necklaces, ear-rings, a chromo of the Babes in the Woods, fancy vases, and the newest Chinese fashion plates were packed into tea chests marked and numbered, and put on board the Vixen. When she sailed I took passage in her for home for I had no idea of returning to the island. After a little search when we had reached the latitude where we had been picked up, we discovered the peak of Highland-hi and then the white walls of the island. The boat was launched with her crew and the chests were stowed on board of her. Then we kept on, on the home voyage. I had been absent three years and every one said I had lost flesh. Of Captain Abe and the rest of the crew of the Primrose nothing has yet been heard.

MARTIN LUTHER DEADEYE.

ALL BROKE UP.

You need mending. To repair your shattered system take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. Sagwa cures Constipation, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Scrofula, Rheumatism, chills and fever, and all diseases arising from impure blood and a deranged liver. With the elimination of the cause, digestion improves, assimilation becomes perfect. The bowels move regularly, the kidneys are active, there is an increase of flesh and a sure return to sound health. For sale at all Druggists.

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INDIAN WORM KILLER.

The Children's Savior.

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If You Have

No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find

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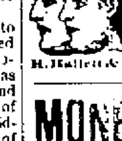

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In Plain and Fancy Bottles.

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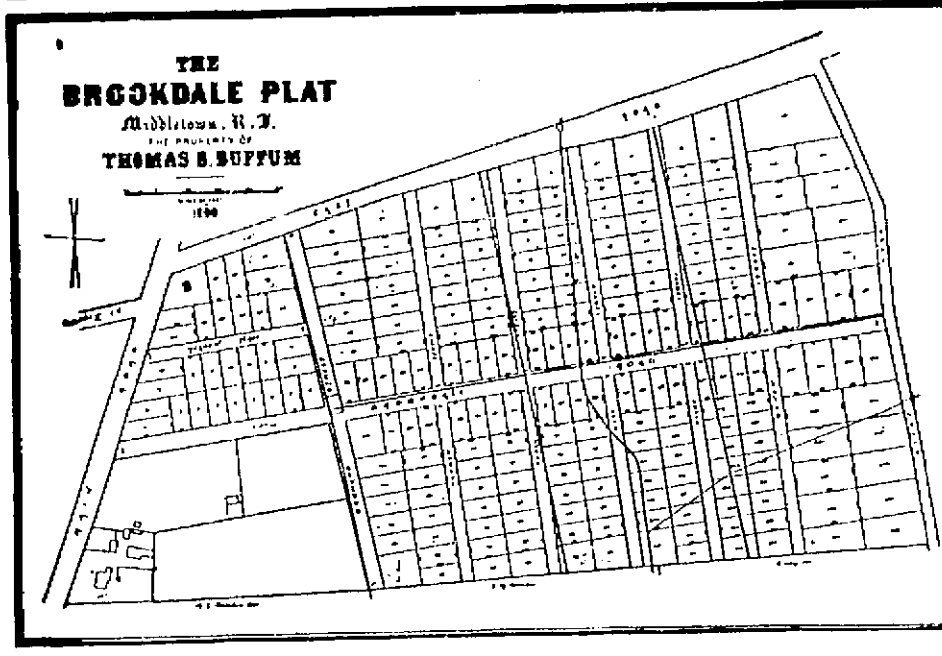

BROOKDALE PLAT

(BUFFUM FARM.)

Now is the time for parties having money to invest or wanting to secure a lot for present or future use. These lots are finely located, being only a few minutes' walk from the electric cars and must double in value in from three to five years, thus paying from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent. on the investment. Taxes only $5 on the $1,000. Further information may be had at office of

DANIEL WATSON, Sole Agent, 235 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Where large plat can be seen and arrangements made to visit the premises. Prices from 2 1-2 to 5 cents a foot.

☞ Parties at a distance should write for information at once.

The Deering Giant Mower.

All who are in want of a Mowing Machine I will invite to call and examine the Deering Giant Mower, with cutting bar 5 feet 3 inches and 6 feet 3 inches, and sections 2 1-4 inches and 3 inches. Repairs always on hand.

Machines Repaired.

It would be well for those farmers who have the

DEERING GIANT MOWERS,

that need repairing, to bring them in now and have them put in good order.

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162 & 164 BROADWAY.

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

Rev. Charles A. Merrill and Mrs. Merrill are spending a few days with their former parishioners. Mr. Merrill organized the Methodist church in Middletown in 1857. He will be present with the church next Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and preach or take such other part in the services as his strenght will permit.

The Methodist Ladies' Social Strawberry Festival Wednesday evening was a success, both socially and financially. A large number of people were present.

Mrs. Helen G. Rice, of Boston, Supt. of Juvenile work of the N. W. C. T. U., will address the Sunday school of the Middletown M. E. church, Sunday morning, June 7th. She will also give an address in the evening. To those who have heard Mrs. Rice she needs no recommendation. Those who have not heard her will be well repaid for coming to listen to her.

PORTSMOUTH.

The funeral of Mr. Jesse P. Durfee, second son of Mr. Stephen P. Durfee of Middletown, took place at the Christian church in this town, on Sunday afternoon last. The services were conducted by the Rev. William Miller, of Swansea, and Rev. Seth Rees of this town, the pastor of the church being absent. The bearers were six members of the Newport Artillery, of which body Mr. Durfee had been for several years a member. The Artillery also attended the services, in a body, accompanied by the Newport band. The military procession was formed near the South Portsmouth postoffice and escorted the funeral procession to the church, and afterward to the place of burial in Union Cemetery. The customary volley was fired over the grave. There was a large number of people in attendance from all parts of the island, also relatives from Providence.

TIVERTON.

The monthly meeting of the Court of Probate and town council was held Monday June 1st the following were the business transactions: James G. Westgate appointed administrator on the estate of Sarah B. Durfee deceased bond $600, sureties Charles A. Landby, Henry C. Osborn; appraisers, John R. Hicks, Benj. C. Borden, John E. Manchester. Edgar J. Durfee appointed surveyor of district No. 7 in place of George Reynolds resigned. Col. Henry T. Sisson appeared before the town council and advocated the electric railroad project, asking the privilege of using highways in the town. The council listened and discussed the question at length in executive session, but took no action. In all probability a special town meeting will be called by the Town Council some time this month when the question will probably be decided.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Talbot of Providence were in town over Sunday the guests of Mrs. Priscilla Wilcox.

Miss Annie W. Fuller of Providence has been home on a visit.

Miss Carrie E. White has returned to Pawtucket.

Rev. Frank Ferguson and family have left for their new home at Townsend, Mass.

Mrs. Frank Meade of Montreal is on a visit to her aunt Mrs. Reid.

LITTLE COMPTON.

The last token of affection paid by the relatives and friends to the memory of Sarah A., widow of Mr. James Douglass took place at her residence Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Rev. Donald Browne conducted a simple andimpressive funeral service. Mrs. Douglass was the daughter of the late Gurdon L. Austin of Portsmouth. The last few months of her life had been shadowed by a great sorrow, the loss of her husband who in August last was kicked by his colt and fatally injured. Two weeks since her only daughter was taken ill with la grippe, she took care of her until prostrated by the same dire disease. The daughter's death was the crowning sorrow and death blow from which she never rallied, surviving her to within an hour just one week. This affliction falls heavily on the three sons and little grandson as well as to the aged mother Mrs. Gordon Austin and the only sister Miss Austin to whom it is an overwhelming bereavement. They have the sympathy of a large circle of friends. Choice flowers were strewn in profusion in and around her casket. Her remains were placed beside those of her husband and daughter in Hillside Cemetery, Tiverton, by Messrs. Samuel E. Almy, James A. Mansfield, David Hart and Willis Nutting.

SEACONNET POINT.

Mr. Jeffrey Davis of Providence is occupying the Cowen Cottage.

Mr. George R. Drown is furnishing the Ocean Cottage in good style.

BLOCK ISLAND.

This is a busy time for Block Islanders. It requires a great deal of preparation to get ready for the thousands of people that flock here every summer from all parts of the world, and this work is what most of the residents are now engaged in. All the hotels and boarding houses are being renovated, and in some instances extensive alterations and improvements are being made. The boatmen, too, are making great preparations for the work that is sure to be required of them during July and August, and there is already as large and handsome a fleet of pleasure and fishing crafts in Block Island harbor as can be found anywhere on the coast.

Postmaster Sprague is getting ready to move into new and larger quarters where he will be far better able to meet the demands of the busy season than the narrow limits of his present quarters will admit. The lower floor of the westerly end of Mr. C. C. Ball's building from which the Mid Ocean is issued is to be the new location, and it is being fitted up expressly for the purpose. It is only across the street from the present place and is in every way an equally good location.

Mr. Nathan Mott has had the "Old" Adrian House, which stood just at the rear of his "New" Adrian, moved to the extreme rear end of his lot, where the stables used to stand, and is having it fitted up for servants' quarters. It is a great improvement to the whole place.

Mr. Mary A. Ball is just completing quite extensive improvements to his house—The Eureka—including exterior and interior painting and the enlarging of his dining room. In fact all the hotels have been more or less improved since last season and the proprietors are looking forward to an exceptionally prosperous summer.

SUPREME COURT.

March Term—Adjourned Session.

An adjourned session of the March term of the Supreme Court opened at the State House Monday morning before a full bench—Chief Justice Matteson and Justices Stiness and Tillinghast. The divorce case of Mary C. D. Beardsley vs. Henry W. Beardsley was heard and decision reserved. In the case of Robert S. Chase, administrator, vs. Felix A. Peckham, et alios, the court decided that under the residuary clause of the will of the late Jethro Peckham the surviving nephews take the share of Herbert A., deceased. In the case of Asa B. Anthony et al. vs. Benj. E. Brownell, Chas. A. Ives was appointed special master to sell the real estate and divide the proceeds thereof. In the case of Mary A. Allen, appt., vs. Court of Probate of New Shoreham, the court gives the plaintiff dower in all the several lots except in the one conveyed to her from Samuel Allen during his life-time. The Block Island Beach case was continued. The case of Cadwalader vs. W. E. Bailey et al. was heard. The divorce petition of Henry B. Hazard vs. Helen M. W. Hazard was heard and granted. The court adjourned Tuesday afternoon to meet according to law.

Protect the Cemetery.

To the Editor of the Mercury:

DEAR SIR: Will you allow me to make complaint through the columns of your valuable paper that my lot in the Island Cemetery has been disturbed by the villianous hand of the flower thieves and otherwise disarranged. The fence enclosing the same has been broken, tulips taken, pansies pulled up by the roots, and other annoyances. I would suggest that protection should be given to the cemetery, as at the time these depredations are committed, being after the workmen have quit for the day, the cemetery is left entirely to itself, and ample opportunity is given to these evil disposed persons to follow their inclinations, unless some one happens to be on the premises and see these acts being committed, as the subscriber has done. Another suggestion which will, I think, go a great way towards preventing the repetition of these acts, is, to absolutely prohibit the roving groups of small children from 3 to 9 and 12 years of age from entering the cemetery, unless attended by proper guardians. Truly yours.

T. A. SPENCER.

Miss Harriet Alleyne Rice, daughter of Mr. George A. Rice, a graduate of the Rogers High School class of '82, also of Wellesly College class of '87, has completed her course at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary.

The Grand Army Fellowship for Brown University has been completed. The entire amount required has either been paid in or pledged, and at the coming commencement the official announcement will be made.

Mr. Thomas P. Peckham, of this city, represented the Grand Council, Royal Arcanum, of Rhode Island, at a meeting of the Supreme Council of the order at Atlantic City, N. J., this week.

Capt. H. B. Ryder and Mrs. Ryder have gone to Dennisport, Mass., for a short visit.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY AUTHORITY of a decree of the Court of Probate of Newport, in Rhode Island, the undersigned, as Administrator on the estate of James O'Leary, late of said Newport, deceased, will sell at Public Auction on SATURDAY, May 30, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, on the land and premises hereinafter described, all the right, title and interest which the said James O'Leary had at the time of his death in or to that lot of land in said Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded northerly on Southmayd street 50 feet, easterly on Prescott Hall Road 100 feet, southerly on land of Harriett H. and William A. Armstrong 50 feet, and westerly on land of said Harriet H. and William A. Armstrong 100 feet.

DENNIS O'LEARY, Administrator.

Newport, May 2, 1891.

Newport, R. I., May 30, 1891.

The above sale is this day adjourned to MONDAY, June 29, 1891, at the same hour and place. DENNIS O'LEARY, Administrator.

6-6

New Advertisements.

Society of Cincinnati.

PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the Society of Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations will convene in the Senate Chamber of the State House in Newport, R. I., at 11:30 o'clock A. M., July 4, 1891, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before it, and for the celebration of the Independence of the United States.

Members in other state societies of the Cincinnati who may be in this State on that day are specially requested to attend and assist in the celebration of the day.

Dated Newport, June 2, 1891.

Per order of the Standing Committee, ASA BIRD GARDINER, Secretary.

6-6

E. B. HARRINGTON

—HAVING—

Purchased Controlling Interest

—IN THE—

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Company,

Desires to call attention of the public to its unequalled facilities for local express business. This company has the

Exclusive Privilege

of collecting checks, for delivery of baggage, on all trains and steamers arriving in Newport.

—ALSO OF—

CHECKING BAGGAGE

—AT THE—

RESIDENCE to DESTINATION.

It has desirable storage warerooms at reasonable rates.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave.

Branch Offices, 272 Thames Street, N. Y. Freight Depot, F. R. Line.

Newport, R. I., June 1st, 1891. 6-6

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

$25 Clocks for $15.

This is your last chance to get a handsome 8-day FRENCH GILT CLOCK for about HALF PRICE, as I cannot duplicate them, French clocks having advanced.

☞ Clocks wound and cared for by the season.

D. L. CUMMINGS,

146 Thames Street.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Remember this is just the season of the year to have baby's picture taken. The fatal summer months are fast approaching when many a family loses their darling. Have at least ONE PICTURE, and so insure yourselves against loss. Every picture warranted natural in likeness and pleasing in quality, by

Holloway

The Children's Photographer.

H. W. LADD CO.

213-217 Westminster Street,

PROVIDENCE R. I.

JACKETS and SUITS for

Seashore and Mountain.

IMPORTED BEADED CAPES,

$3.00 to $4.50.

IMPORTED LACE CAPES,

$8.00 to $12.50.

IMPORTED LACE WRAPS,

$8.00 to $12.50.

IMPORTED CLOTH WRAPS.

BLAZERS and REEFERS.

SHIRT WAISTS

In Silk, Cheviot and Cambric, all colors and all prices.

DRESSES and SUITS

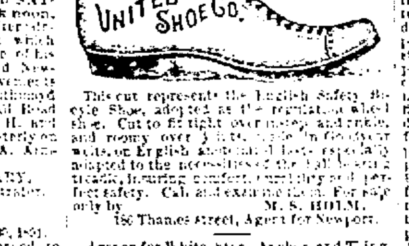
In great variety of material and styles.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

H. W. LADD CO.,

Providence, R. I.

To Bicyclists.



This cut represents the English Safety Bicycle Shoe, adopted as the regulation wheel shoe. Cut to fit tight over instep and ankle, and roomy over joints, made in Goodyear welts, on English shaped last, especially adapted to the necessities of the ball tread, insuring comfort, durability and perfect safety. Call and examine them. For sale only by M. S. HOLM.

186 Thames Street, Agent for Newport.

Agency for White Star, Anchor and Thingvalla lines, Atlantic steamers. Tickets for sale and full information on application to M. S. HOLM, Agent.

New Advertisements.

"The Laundry,"

Entirely Remodeled under a New Management.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

A Special Feature.

Family washing by the week or month. Feather Beds and Mattresses renovated and made over.

Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Furniture,

Cleansed and Disinfected in NAPHTHA.

Blankets scoured without shrinking. Hot, cold and steam baths. Everything first-class. Satisfaction guaranteed. CAPACITY UNLIMITED. Send for Price list.

Office and Works corner Pond avenue and Warner street.

Down town office, J. D. Richardson & Son, 305 Thames Street. Telephone Connection.

6-6

A. C. LANDERS,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Outdoor and Indoor

Games and Sports.

AN IMMENSE LINE OF

Lawn Tennis Goods

From all the leading manufacturers. We represent the well-known houses of E. I. Horsman, A. G. Spaulding and Bro., Peck & Snyder and Heinrichs & Co., of New York, Wright & Ditson and Horace Partridge & Co., of Boston, and will furnish ANY GOODS of their manufacture at the regular N. Y. and Boston prices.

Tennis Poles and Posts.

Ten different kinds to select from, including Taylor's Patent Posts, Wright & Ditson's Improved Posts, Horsman's Casino Posts.

Tennis Nets.

12, 15 or 21 thread nets, either plain or canvas bound; also back stop nets in various sizes.

Tennis Bats,

ALL PRICES from $1 to $7.50.

The Slocum Special. Slocum tournament strung, Montauk, Taylor, Chase, Pettitt, Club Longwood, Park, Hub, Eclipse, Seabright special, Championship, American Tate, Columbia, Arlington, Casino Expert, Elberon, Berkeley, Standard, Newport, Richmond, Cleveland, Dingle, Bristol, Daisy and many others. Also

Columbia Tennis Markers, Boundary Tapes, Marking Sockets and Pins, Racket Cases, Regulation Tennis Balls, Tennis Forks, Racket Presses, etc.,

—AT—

A. C. LANDERS',

167 Thames Street. Covell's Block.

HEADQUARTERS

For Outdoor and Indoor Games & Sports.

National Bank of Rhode Island.

AT A REGULAR MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Bank held Saturday, May 23, 1891, Daniel B. Fearing was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board, caused by the decease of John D. Richardson.

T. P. PECKHAM, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Newport, R. I., May 25, 1891.

THE

Georgia-Alabama Investment & Development Co.

Capital Stock, $4,500,000.

SHARES, $10 EACH par value.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER of Massachusetts, President.

HON. JAMES W. HYATT, (Late Treasurer United States), Treasurer.

Call at the office (or write) for circulars, illustrated pamphlets and maps, giving full descriptions statements and values; also for personal information.

Price of stock to June 30th, $3.50 per share, To be advanced on the first of each month thereafter.

The best investment before the public and the fairest expectations for the largest returns of any Southern holding. The confidence of stockholders in the growth of Tallapoosa, and a continued advance in the value of stock, is so well established that at any time previous to being listed on the Stock Exchange, or to Jan. 1, 1892, we guarantee an immediate purchase of stock obtained at this office that the holder may wish to sell after 30 days possession, paying him the price paid for it and one-half of all advances of 10 cents per month in the price of stock from date of purchase to date of sale—an equivalent of over 16 per cent. per annum at present price, or at future price to September next. A check for the amount will be given on presentation at this office. The stock is now selling at $3.50 per share, July 1st it will be advanced to $3.60, August 1st, to $3.70, Sept. 1st, to $3.80, Oct. 1st, to $3.90, Dec. 1st to $4.00. For full particulars address JOHN P. SANBORN, Mercury Office.

6-30.

New Advertisements.

Knights & Ladies

—OF—

COLUMBIA.

The only order to pay a surrender value of $75 in one year, 165 in two years, 275 in three years, 425 in four years.

Or you can receive the grand endowment of **$600 in five years. It also pays $10 and $15 per week in sick or accident benefits.**

JOIN NOW.

The Newport Lodge will be organized June 9, 1891, at Mercury Hall; Charter fee, $5.00. After charter closes, $7.00. No medical examination. SIMEON HAZARD, District Deputy, 94 Broadway.

5-30 2w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made and executed by Horatio N. Milliken, as guardian of Abram Milliken, to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date December 16th, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in Land Evidence of the town of New Shoreham, Mortgages, vol. 2, pages 255, 256 and 257, default having occurred in the condition contained in said mortgage and continuing for more than ten days; There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in the town of New Shoreham and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, on MONDAY, June 22, A. D. 1891, at four o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of the said Abram Milliken at the time of the execution of said mortgage deed, in and to that certain tract of land situate in the eastern part of the town of New Shoreham, and bounded as follows: Northerly, on land now or late of Orison S. Marden; Easterly, on the public highway; Southerly and Westerly, on the "Continental Pond," together with the dwelling house and other outbuildings thereon standing.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, by STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Treasurer.

5-30-4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made by William E. Crandall, E. Knox Little and Ezra A. Tuttle, with Mary F. Crandall and E. Lena Little in release of dower, to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated February 11, 1888, and recorded in Vol. 23, pages 114 and 116, of the Mortgages Land Evidence of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island; Said mortgagee will sell at public auction, on the land hereinafter described, in front of Mansion House, on said land, on MONDAY, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1891, at 12 o'clock noon (the conditions of said mortgage having been broken), all the right, title and interest which said mortgagors had at the time of the execution of said mortgage, and did thereby convey and the inchoate right of dower of said Mary F. Crandall and E. Lena Little, in or to that certain tract of land in said City of Newport, with the Mansion House, all buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and comprised within the following described lines, to wit: Beginning on the western side of Rhode Island avenue, at the Southeast corner of land belonging to the estate of the late William H. Ashhurst, and thence running Southerly along said Westerly side of said avenue, and bounded Easterly on said avenue, five hundred and nine feet, thence Westerly parallel with Oakwood Terrace hereinafter mentioned, bounded Southerly on land of James M. Drake, one hundred and twenty feet, thence Northerly, bounded Westerly on land of said Drake, and parallel with said Rhode Island avenue, one hundred feet, thence Westerly again and parallel with said Oakwood Terrace, bounded Southerly by land of said Drake, one hundred and sixty-seven feet and nine-tenths of a foot, more or less, to the Southeastern corner of land of Walter L. Kane, thence Northerly bounded Westerly by land of said Kane, one hundred and sixty-six feet, thence Westerly bounded Southerly by land of said Kane to Red Cross avenue, thence Northerly along the Eastern side of Red Cross avenue, bounded Westerly by Red Cross avenue, one hundred and sixty feet, more or less, to land of Mrs. Frances L. Skinner, thence Easterly, bounded Northerly by land of said Skinner, ninety feet, thence Northerly bounded Westerly by land of said Skinner, eighty feet, to land of Richard L. Willing, thence Easterly bounded Northerly by land of said Willing and land of Ashhurst estate, three hundred and thirty-four feet and sixty-five hundredths of a foot, more or less, to the point of beginning;—together with all the rights appurtenant to the hereby granted land in or to, or over the way which extends from the Northern side thereof Northerly to Buena Vista street, over land now or formerly of Ashhurst; and it is understood and stipulated that said granted lands are hereby conveyed subject to the road or way, called "Oakwood Terrace," which is forty feet wide, laid out over the granted lands along the Northerly side of said land of said Kane, and thence straight from Red Cross avenue to Rhode Island avenue, and which said Oakwood Terrace is now private but is intended for public use as a highway, and is to be henceforth forever kept open for public use as a highway; all the premises being defined on the ground by walls, fences and other monuments, and being the same estate conveyed to said mortgagors by James M. Drake, and the same granted in and by said mortgage.

And the mortgagee hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT, by WM. H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

Newport, April 17, 1891 4-18 4w

The above sale is adjourned to MONDAY, the first day of June, 1891, at same hour and place. THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.

5-16

The above sale is adjourned to MONDAY, June 15th, 1891, at same hour and place. THOS BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.

6-6

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Asa B. Anthony, of the town of Portsmouth, in the State of Rhode Island, to Abner B. Corey, of said Portsmouth (Mary A. Anthony, wife of said Asa, joining therein in release of dower) bearing date the seventh day of October, A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in Land Evidence of Portsmouth, volume 19, at pages 405 and 406; default having been made in the conditions contained in said mortgage, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on MONDAY, the eighth day of June, A. D. 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest which the said Asa B. Anthony had at the time of the execution of said mortgage, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land lying in said Portsmouth, containing thirty acres, more or less, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing, and is bounded Northerly, by Willow lane (so called); Easterly, by the West Main road and land of William L. Fish; South, by land of Job Soule and Westerly, by land of Benjamin Hall, Junior, or however otherwise bounded. It being a part of the farm which descended to said Asa B. Anthony, from his late father, David Anthony, deceased.

And the undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to bid at said sale thereof.

ABNER B. COREY, Mortgagee.

5-16-4w

Notice.

THE CORPORATORS of the Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, will meet at the banking room of the First National Bank of Newport, on Monday, June 29, 1891 at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect a President, Vice President and nine Directors, to compose the Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

Per order: BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d, Secretary.

5-30-4w

NOTICE.

Newport Street Railway.

Beach and Morton Park.

Until further notice a car will leave the Postoffice for the Beach at 6.30, 7.20, 7.45 A. M., and so on at 20 minutes and 45 minutes past the hour until 6.20 P. M.

Returning from the Beach at 6.45, 7.30, 8.00 A. M., and so on until 6.30 P. M.

A car will leave Morton Park at 10 minutes and 30 minutes past and 10 of the hour throughout the day.

May 18, 1891.

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 83 Mill Street

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stocks and job lots of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-11-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the estate of ADELE V. SHAY, late of said Newport, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Newport, R. I., June 6, 1891.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

BRIDGET GERAGHTY, hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executrix of the will of PETER GERAGHTY, late of said Newport, deceased, and that she is qualified to act as such Executrix.

Newport, R. I., June 6, 1891.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Tiverton, R. I., Administrator on the estate of SARAH B. DURFEE, late of Tiverton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, having bills against said estate, to present them at once to the undersigned, and all parties owing said estate to make payment at once to

JAMES F. WESTGATE, Administrator.

North Tiverton, R. I., June 6, 1891.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., May 18, A. D. 1891.

ANNIE T. PECKHAM and EMILY W. PECKHAM present to this court their petition, in writing, praying that John Peckham, or some other suitable person, may be granted letters of administration on the estate of their father,

CHARLES PECKHAM,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate;

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

5-23

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., May 18, A. D. 1891.

EMILY W. PECKHAM presents to this court her petition, in writing, praying that Annie T. Peckham, her sister, may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of her brother,

CHARLES H. PECKHAM,

a person of unsound mind who is incompetent to manage his own estate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

6-23

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., May 18, A. D. 1891.

JETHRO J. PECKHAM and BENJAMIN W. H. PECKHAM present to this court their petition, in writing, praying that they may be appointed administrators, de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the estate of their uncle,

JETHRO PECKHAM,

late of said Middletown, deceased, to succeed to the office and trust made vacant by the death of Robert S. Chase, the former administrator with will annexed thereon:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

5-23

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., May 18, A. D. 1891.

GEORGE R. CHASE presents to this court his petition, in writing, praying that an instrument in writing, therewith presented, bearing date March 19, 1887, purporting to be the last will and testament of his late father,

ROBERT S. CHASE,

late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, said petitioner, and to his two brothers, James R. Chase and Henry I. Chase, as the executors of said will;

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

5-23

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

JAMES G. TOPHAM hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of NATHANIEL A. BROWN, late of said Middletown, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Middletown, May 30th, 1891.

NEWPORT, R. I., MAY 27, 1891.

OFFICE OF

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

To Avoid Any Further Trouble Chapter 20 Having Been Changed to Chapter 24, Parties Carting Night Soil Will

READ BELOW.

CHARLES H. LANGLEY, Inspector of Nuisances.

SECTION 12. (As Amended.) No portion of the contents of any privy vault or any cesspool in the city shall be carried into, through or across any highway or street of said city in any cart, wagon, or other vehicle or be otherwise removed, after the first day of May, and before the first day of November in each year, nor between the hours of *ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of* ANY DAY, unless the removal shall be specially ordered in writing by the inspector of nuisances and the said contents be disinfected, so that the removal will produce no offensive odor.

SECTION 13. No person shall convey or cause to be carried any of the contents of any such vault or cess-pool into, through or across any street or highway in said city in any box, cart, wagon, or other vehicle which shall not be thoroughly covered, water tight, and kept well painted and clean on the outside.

SECTION 15. Every person who shall violate any provision contained in either of sections seven, nine, ten, twelve, thirteen or fourteen of this chapter, shall be fined twenty dollars.

SECTION 2. [Of Amendment.] No person shall remove the contents of any privy vault or cess-pool, nor any swill or garbage through or into any street or highway in this city in any vehicle of any description without first obtaining a license for such vehicle from the Board of Aldermen of this city, or from some person authorized by said Board to grant such license; and every such license shall be numbered and the number thereof shall be painted in a conspicuous place on the outside of the vehicle thereby licensed in white figures at least two inches square on a black ground.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately, and every violation of it shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars. 5-30

Attention 4th R. I. Volunteers.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, Adjutant General's Office, Providence, May 12, 1891.

MEMBERS of the late 4th Regiment, R. I., Volunteers, or their descendants, widows or parents, who are entitled to receive reimbursement, under Resolution of the General Assembly passed March 19, 1891, for amount of clothing deducted from their pay, are requested to apply personally, or by letter, to the office of the adjutant general, 104 North Main street, Providence, R. I., for the necessary blanks upon which to file their claims for the same.

ELISHA DYER, Adjutant General.

5-16-4w.

Island Savings Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporators of this bank for the election of trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking room of the National Exchange Bank on Tuesday, June 16, 1891, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Secretary.